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YEAR OF RISING FARM PRICES HAS STIMULATED TRADE

Hundred Million Increase in Revenue is Basis For Steady Recovery

INDUSTRY RESPONDS

Deplorable Strike Situation in Cape Breton is Severe Detriment to Business Progress

It is now a year since the beginning of the wheat market rise and the price adjustment which has made possible a large degree of recovery in agriculture throughout Canada. No other factor affecting current Canadian business is of greater importance. Doubtless the effect has still to be passed on more completely to retail business, and hence to industry, but the progress of the year has been great. That it will continue is indicated by current grain reports, and livestock market conditions. The mid-June crop report of the Manitoba Free Press is the best in many years, crop conditions being reported as "ideal" over considerable areas. One retrograde influence in business progress is the deplorable strike situation in the mining areas of Cape Breton.

Just a year ago the farm products index number, as compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, stood at 129.4. There was a steady upward movement until at present the index registers approximately 180 despite the fall of grain prices from the peak. At the same time the general wholesale price index rose from 152.2 to only 159.1, for May, which is the latest figure available. As a consequence of this, the total farm revenue for 1924, as just reported, was $103,272,000 greater than for the year previous, an increase of 8 per cent., and this despite the drastic quantity reduction. Contrary to a popular misconception the improvement was not confined to the West but was well distributed. In fact, Ontario and Quebec alone were responsible for almost half of the increase. Ontario's farm revenue was more than $40,000,000 in excess of that of the previous year. That of Manitoba was approximately double the 1923 revenue.

The result of all this is a tremendous improvement in the general situation. Peculiarly, retail business has not benefited as much as would have been expected, especially in the West. This seems to be the result of a reaction from the over-expansion and and over-extension of credit which was characteristic of the post-war period. There seems to be a desire to build up a bank surplus rather than to make new commitments, as shown from the large volume of bank deposits. But obligations have been settled and are being settled in a very admirable way, and debts of all kinds, both private and public, are being liquidated. It is significant that there have been no permanent municipal defaults in Western Canada during the past year, although there are outstanding defaults from previous years aggregating more than $12,000,000.

Present Crop Outlook

The crop outlook in the East as well as in the West is very satisfactory. Over large areas in the West conditions are said to be ideal, and apparently loss from drouth and from cutworms is confined to a very limited acreage. Recent general rains throughout the greater part of the central provinces have been worth millions to the country, as the drouth in certain sections was becoming acute.

With a larger acreage sown to crops, the grain making very favorable progress and the prospect of a smaller yield in the United States, as predicted in the recent crop review published by the United States Government, the outlook for the Canadian farmer could not easily be improved upon. Last year it was said that another such successful year was necessary to bring the country back to a state of business health. Indications that this is in store are excellent at the present time. A somewhat longer period of reasonably high farm prices will inevitably result in a larger volume of buying and a better situation for industry all round. This is gradually taking place. Some lines of industry are already feeling the effect of greater buying power. Certain of the larger textile plants report demand to be very great. Farm implement industries have large orders ahead, and a gradual improvement in general is taking place.

While the recent developments in the mining area of Nova Scotia have paralysed business in a large part of the province, they may have the desired effect of shortening the conflict. The government will undoubtedly use strong persuasion for a settlement rather than leaving the troops in the area for an extended period. The company maintains that, in view of market conditions and prices, it is impossible to operate at the wage basis which the men demand, and the men still refuse to consider the former basis. Should a settlement be forced, the air will undoubtedly have been cleared for some time, since the present impasse is one of the most costly to all concerned.

Real Estate Coming to Life Again in West

From Our Own Correspondent.

SASKATOON. — Practically extinct since the boom days, the Saskatoon Real Estate Board, affiliated with the National Association of Real Estate Boards, has been re-organized. The real estate board in the past had a most wholesome influence on the real estate business but came into being a little too late to prevent the far-flung subdivision scandals from turning good farm land into weed tangles where the innocent investor sank his money and hoped it would come back to him with increment.

Practically every city and good-sized town in Western Canada and many in Eastern Canada had these real estate booms and sub-divisions and slumps. A few had real estate boards but nearly all of them died in the hard war years when so many of the realtors laid down their sub-division plans to pick up a gun and fight for their country. Now the first to revive is in Saskatoon, an omen that busier times in real estate are coming back.

FAMOUS PLAYERS STEADILY WORKING UP GOOD POSITION

Bond Interest and Preferred Dividends Being Well Earned

While the theatrical business in Canada has not been good for some time, it is understood that Famous Players has been holding its own fairly well and that the bond interest of some $60,000 and the preferred dividends have been well earned. Little information is available at the present time though there are indications that a good statement is to be expected for the fiscal year ending Sept. 1. It may be that following or at the time of the annual meeting the question of having the shares called for trading on the Toronto and Montreal exchanges will again be considered. It is understood that the matter of listing was arranged for some considerable time ago.

The preferred shares selling around 71-73 in the unlisted markets, are well regarded and yield better than 10 per cent. The company has always earned its dividend by a fair margin. Heavy working capital is not required for other than the acquiring of new houses and carrying others over quiet periods. The company has been steadily working into a better cash position and heavy depreciation allowances have been made. Last year the sum was $190,000 which added to the previous total, $557,845, and made a total of $745,845. Earnings last year were $722,787 and after taking off depreciation and interest there remained a net of $404,363 compared with $379,936 the year previous. Last year's gross had to take care of $61,628 bond interest, a charge not faced in 1923, as the company during the year had placed $1,000,000 of its 6½ per cent. 20 year bonds.

The company places the valuation of its theatres, etc., at $5,142,221 after depreciation and its contracts, franchises, leaseholds, etc., at $8,596,637. Its investments in affiliated companies is shown at $413,530 net with advances to these companies totalling $148,754 with the addition of $78,189 in current advances and sundry debtors $57,518, bonds total $14,750 (cost), cash $273,657 and inventories $10,248 and in addition a surplus of $187,146. In fact the company has a host of such assets, mostly liquid and small in themselves but making up a substantial aggregate. Current liabilities are small, including advances from affiliated companies $171,500 and accounts payable, including interest and balance on Allen Theatre purchase, $191,464. There is a mortgage on theatre properties of $606,640.

WHEAT BELT PACKING SOLD MUCH STOCK

Despite Poor Crop, Saskatoon District Raised Much Money for Poor Scheme

From Our Own Correspondent.

SASKATOON.—How foolish it is for people to invest their money in untried schemes which in many instances turn out to be swindles promoted by men who never had the remotest intention of going any further with the company than to sell stock and get as far away with the money as they can before the shareholders find out they have been stung, has been demonstrated once more in this city in the trial now going on of Douglas McConnell, former secretary of the Wheat Belt Packing Co. A lot of stock was sold and after the prime movers got as much money as they could vanished, leaving the local men connected with the company to "hold the bag." It is remarkable the large amount of money which the promoters secured in the Saskatoon district after a series of poor crop years or fair crops with poor prices.

Nova Scotia Getting Coal From United States

SYDNEY.—American coal continues to come into Nova Scotia as a result of the 100 per cent. strike of the miners of U. M. W. district 26. The Besco collier Hochelaga is the latest to arrive with 7,000 tons from Newport News.

CROP OUTLOOK IN THE WEST IS BEST IN YEARS

Conditions Actually Ideal Over Very Considerable Areas

SLIGHT FROST DAMAGE

Cutworms Causing Trouble But Serious Losses Are Few—Fodder Crops on Larger Acreage

By E. CORA HIND,
Commercial Editor, Manitoba Free Press.

WINNIPEG.—Crop conditions in the Canadian West continue very favorable. The latest Manitoba press report brought returns from 327 points out of 347 queried and these replies were sufficiently widely scattered to give a good idea of conditions as a whole and indicated that crop prospects were generally "good" to "excellent" and actually "ideal" over very considerable areas.

With plenty of time for such damage to have made itself manifest it was shown that there was very slight damage from the late May frosts. A few isolated cases had found it necessary to reseed.

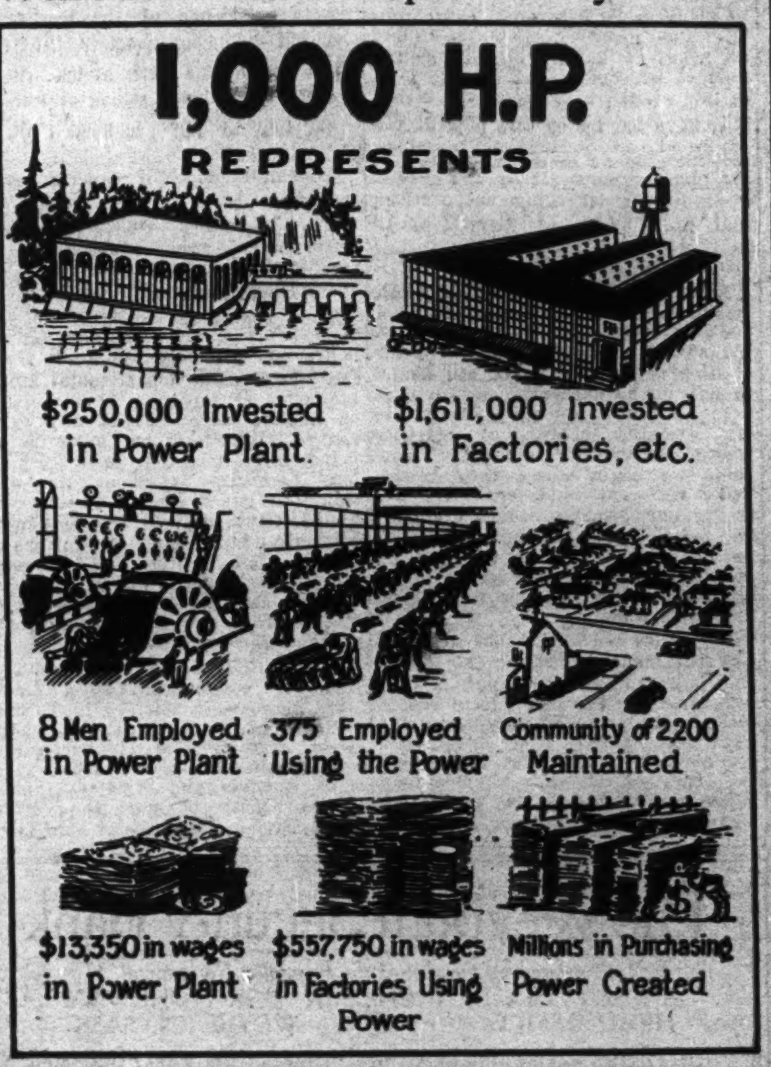
The only real drawback in the generally healthy condition and growth was the presence of cutworms at a very large number of points. The heavy rains have in many cases checked the ravages of these pests, but they have done a lot of harm in patches and there will be some reductions of acreage on that account. From the 214 points reporting the presence of cutworms, the general statement was that the damage was slight, but a few reported losses from 10 to 15 per cent. The damage on the whole seems to have been more on coarse grains than on wheat.

There is abundant moisture all over the west only a few points in Alberta wanting any more and quite a number of points in South Eastern Manitoba and a few in Saskatchewan have had too much rain and there will be some losses from flooding, but nothing that will materially affect the crop as a whole.

The reports indicate that there will be a substantial decrease in the flax acreage this season probably due to the high cost of seed. There is a very marked increase in the planting of sweet clover and corn and while many of the acreages are quite small it is worthy of note that 214 points in the three provinces report the seeding of sweet clover and 172 the seeding of corn.

Taken as a whole there has not been so satisfactory a mid-June report for many years and the weather continues very favorable and growth is rapid.

What New Power Export Policy Means


1,000 H.P.
REPRESENTS
$250,000 Invested in Power Plant.
$1,611,000 Invested in Factories, etc.
8 Men Employed in Power Plant
375 Employed Using the Power
Community of 2200 Maintained
$13,350 in wages in Power Plant
$557,750 in wages in Factories Using Power
Millions in Purchasing Power Created

Canada Will Benefit Greatly If It Will Strictly Adhere to New Power Export Policy

During the recent discussion in parliament on the Carillon power development, Hon. M. Ethier, an Ottawa Valley member, strongly supported granting the export privileges at Carillon. He declared:

"If a lease is granted to a private company which is ready to carry on the work, Canada as a whole will benefit. This will be a great advantage also to the laboring people and to the municipalities on the two borders of Ontario and Quebec from St. Anne to Ottawa. It will bring to Canada a capital of over $52,000,000, without costing a cent to the national treasury or to any municipality. On the contrary, according to the proposed lease, in 1928 the company will have to pay $50,000 as rental, in 1930, $75,000, in 1931, $100,000 and up to 1964. After the renewal of the lease twenty-one years by twenty-one years, the rent will be $175,000. That is a clear revenue to the country. Moreover, with the export tax on hydraulic power according to the new budget of this year, which budget I approve entirely, the company will pay $1.96 per horsepower for export and we shall pay $175,000 for rent to the government, making a total revenue of nearly $800,000 per year. We keep 100,000 horsepower to serve Canadian needs. We ask permission to sell or export 300,000 horsepower to the United States, without infringing on the power required for Canadian industry.

Indeed, this is seemingly a large sum of advantages to Canada. But where the proposition is viewed in the right prospective even the $52,000,000 investment that is promised dwindles to small importance.

It has been clearly demonstrated by authoritative investigators that power development considered in itself creates little wealth in comparison with the greater wealth it makes possible in industries that will develop to use the power made available.

The development of Carillon may mean an immediate investment of anything up to $52,000,000. But once that money has been spent it will cost only a few thousands a year to maintain the plant while millions of dollars will be paid to workers in factories using the power. Canada wants the millions and will not be content with the thousands.

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* See The Financial Post of June 5, 1925.

United States May Slash Income Surtax Further

Again Shows Way to Canada, Which Must Follow Lead in Tax Reduction or Suffer From Difference Between Two Countries—Most Important Need at Moment

Political leaders in the United States are recognizing that tax reduction is the most vital question of the moment. They are now giving heed to the plea of business that taxes must be reduced if prosperity is to be fostered or maintained.

When, at first, business men began to press the case for a lightening of the tax burden, the politicians across the line were unsympathetic. Later, however, such men as Andrew Mellon, secretary of the treasury; Brig.-Gen. Charles G. Dawes, formerly director of the budget and now vice-president; Brig.-Gen. Lord, present director of the budget; as well as President Coolidge, led the fight for economy and tax reduction and have achieved big savings for business men in their yearly tax bills. Other political leaders fell behind the movement and tax reduction is the primary interest of the moment of all the parties in the U. S., although in Canada political leaders are talking party politics, tariff, sectional differences, railway extensions and such subjects instead of hewing to the one line of trying to relieve the weight of the burden of taxation on business in order to give encouragement to individual effort that will promote prosperity and that will correct the rapidly widening difference in the tax burdens of Canada and its neighbor country.

Further Tax Reductions

A forecast of vital interest to Canada was made by Senator Smoot, chairman of the finance committee of the United States Senate, when he confidently predicted the reduction of the maximum surtax on incomes in the United States to 25 per cent. It might even go lower, he intimated. He stated that some of those who opposed the surtax reduction at the last revision of federal taxation had come to agree that the best way to bring prosperity was to allow business to proceed with as little hindrance as possible.

He estimated the amount of the reduction as between $35,000,000 and $275,000,000. Tax reduction in his opinion was of greater interest to the American people than anything else.

On the day following Senator Smoot's significant statement, Senator Oscar W. Underwood, one of the Democratic leaders, went even further in his suggestions for tax reductions. He suggested a prompt return to prewar income tax rate, with a blanket normal tax of 2 per cent., and a maximum surtax of 13 per cent. This surtax is approximately half of that proposed in the Mellon plan for tax reduction and one-third of the maximum in the present law. Senator Underwood's demands go much further than the forecast made by Senator Smoot, but of course it will be recognized that Senator Underwood is in the opposition, while Senator Smoot is close to the administration and it may be taken that he is speaking with some understanding of the official attitude.

On the same day that Senator Smoot made his announcement, the National Association of Credit Men was meeting in Washington. At that meeting Garrard B. Winston, undersecretary of the United States treasury, pointed out that the country is encouraging by its excessive income tax rates, the unproductive investment of capital and is also discouraging

(Continued on page 8)

Calgary Moves to Curb Wildcat Stock Peddlers

CALGARY.—This city, in an effort to keep down wildcat oil stock salesmen, has placed a license fee of $50 on each. This is calling forth all kinds of protests. Some of the oil men say that the city is giving a blackeye to the whole oil business in Turney Valley field. The case they present is woefully weak, contending that when people in the U. S., who would otherwise invest in oil shares, learn that stock salesmen must pay a $50 fee, they will think that the people of Calgary think that the whole thing is crooked. There is a better element, however, who see in the city's restrictive measure, a move that will aid in keeping the wildcatters and undesirables out and in the end it will mean a great deal more for the bona-fide salesman permanently located here.

EXPORT LICENSE RULE KILLS POWER SCHEME

Carillon Was a Nucleus of Gigantic Power Grab

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Premier King's statement that for the future Canada will export power on a yearly basis, and then only on consent of the province involved, may be taken as a victory for those who really have the best interests of the country at heart.

It took many months to arouse public opinion on this matter, but finally the government saw that it would lose votes on the question—hence the quick action, which, from all indications, appeared to be much against the grain.

A newspaper dispatch from New York declared that due to the government's declaration, approximately $120,000,000 of power financing would have to be abandoned. This is exactly in line with what The Financial Post has been saying for many weeks past, that is, once a long-term power export license was granted to the Carillon Development Project, this development on the Ottawa River would become but the small nucleus of a gigantic power scheme which would utilize all our more adjacent and less expensive power sites.

The same dispatch from New York said that the Carillon bond issue was to have been floated by Harris, Forbes & Co., who were said to have spent $100,000 on the preliminary surveys.

American Cyanamid Co. of Canada, with head office in Montreal, has been organized with 70,000 shares, no par value. It will handle cyanide and other chemical products.

BOND DEALERS BECOME BANKERS FOR INVESTORS

Significant Change in Name of National Investment Body

WOULD CUT TAXES

Resolution Passed Urging That Governments Curtail Expenditures and Eliminate Overlapping

Special Correspondence.

MONTREAL.—The Canadian Bond Dealers' Association has quite fittingly become the Investment Bankers' Association of Canada. Although the change in name was quietly effected at the annual meeting—it was merely the taking of a ballot without discussion—the event has far-reaching significance not only as regards the constitution of the body itself but as regards its relations, and the relations of its members, with the public. In it are reflected trends of the times as regards the broader range of securities handled by the bond houses as well as the more widely accepted responsibilities of the whole security-marketing community in safeguarding the interests of investors generally.

The name which the organization has been using indicated little more than a body formed in the selfish interests of bond selling houses. Perhaps that correctly reflected the aims and objects of the association when it was first formed, but there has been a change. The modern investment house sets a high standard of public service. The investment banker who is fulfilling his proper mission is looking after the financial welfare of his clients much as a physician looks after the health of his patients. The association of investment bankers should then properly consider and deal with investment problems as a medical association considers matters affecting the public health.

In the Public Interest

In recent years the association has been broadening the scope of its activities. In the study of public finances attention has become fixed on the extent of the expenditures which have expanded so rapidly and which have resulted in heavy burdens of taxation. An active interest has been taken in the various conferences on taxation matters. Efforts are being made to further plans to elimin-

(Continued on page 13)

Branch Mill Proposal Revives Wheat Tax Talk

OTTAWA.—The proposal of the Maple Leaf Milling Co., to establish a mill in Buffalo in order to compete with United States millers who are grinding Canadian wheat in bond in United States border cities, and later exporting it, as reported in The Financial Post last week, brings up again the question of the export duty on Canadian wheat.

While the wheat export duty, as urged in the report published recently by the Turgeon Commission, may be dealt with at the present session of parliament, urgent railway business and the prospect of an early closing was considered likely to preclude this. The complexion of the matter changes somewhat, however, if, as seems likely, the Canadian milling firm is seriously considering the action suggested. Such a situation would make it more imperative that some action be taken by the Dominion parliament at the present session.

Crop Prospects for All Canada Are Splendid

MONTREAL.—Encouraging news is contained in the crop report of the Bank of Montreal.

Conditions are favorable on the prairies following rains which were excessive in some districts. Cutworm damage is pretty general, but where serious there has been time for reseeding.

Heat and rain in Quebec have given excellent growing conditions.

Fall wheat in Ontario is heading out due to hot weather. Rain is needed in central and western districts of province.

Good prospects for all crops in Maritimes, while in British Columbia growth of all crops except fruit is satisfactory.

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The Business Outlook in Canada

Conducted by H. M. CAMERON, Statistical Editor, The Financial Post.

BIG EXPANSION IN OIL CONSUMPTION BOOSTING PRICES

Despite Fact That Output is Exceeding All Previous Records

Further rises in the price of crude oil are threatened despite the fact that production has continued to expand at a rate alarming to the producers. An understanding of the seasonal trend of consumption in the oil industry is necessary to explain the present upward movement in the face of this increase in output.

During the current year, the output of crude oil in the United States up to the beginning of April averaged something like 1,900,000 barrels per day. Since that time, however, the output has risen sharply to a daily average of about 2,150,000 barrels at the end of April, and 2,300,000 at the end of May, which is an advance of more than 20 per cent. in two months. The daily average of 2,314,750 barrels for the week ending May 23 was the highest on record, the increase being due largely to findings in Arkansas.

For an explanation of this unexpected price rise one must take into account the growing consumption of gasoline. In 1914 the total output of this commodity was 1,500,000,000 gallons. By 1919 this had increased to 3,958,000,000 gallons and in 1924 it was 8,959,000,000. Owing to the seasonal nature of the automobile industry, the consumption of gasoline is of a decidedly seasonal character. The low point of consumption of gasoline for motor car use is about the end of January each year. There is then a gradual rise until August when the maximum of consumption is reached. From then until the end of January there is a steady decline. The maximum consumption figure is more than double the minimum figure. Production, on the other hand, is more or less constant throughout the year owing to the necessity of keeping the battery of stills operating at 100 per cent. capacity for 24 hours per day throughout the year. The result is that consumption and exports drop below the production figure during the winter, and stocks of gasoline accumulate in the hands of the refiners and distributors, while during the spring and summer, consumption exceeds output with the result that stocks are exhausted. Sometimes this occurs quite early in the year, and the trend of prices suggests that it is occurring earlier this year than normally.

The most recent statistics now available show that production for the first three months of the year was 17 per cent. greater than for the same period last year. This has been more than taken care of, however, by the fact that consumption has increased 27.6 per cent. and exports 17.5 per cent. for the same period. The gradual economic recovery of the various importing countries, and the increasing use of the automobile at home and abroad provide a constantly increasing consumption factor which must be reckoned with in addition to the normal rate of consumption now existing.

Stocks Not Excessive

While stocks are admittedly large at present, the statistics shown above indicate that they are not excessive in relation to probable consumption in the next few months. According to present prospects demand in the United States and Canada will make new high records this summer as the increase in the sales of motor cars, and in the use of trucks and passenger buses has exceeded all expectations. It is expected that existing stocks of gasoline will be very materially worn down by autumn, and that a stiffening of prices is in prospect at that time regardless of what the trend may be meanwhile.

In the crude oil markets, prices have reacted to the set of conditions outlined, substantial rises having taken place. Some observers predict a sharp break in prices during July, while others expect a decline before the end of June. Refiners, on the other hand, anticipate a further advance in tank wagon prices.

Canadian Conditions

Car Loadings—			
	1925	1924	
Week June 6	49,719	58,494	—15.1%
Yr. to date	1,166,342	1,221,231	—4.5%
	1925	1924	
Grain Receipts—			
Aug. 1 to June 5	241,708,913	381,812,528	—36.9%
Building—			
	1925	1924	
May	$14,545,161	$13,936,337	+ 4.3%
	1925	1924	
5 months	47,748,445	44,175,917	+ 8.1%
Bank Clearings—May—			
	1925	1924	
	$1,309,559,221	$1,396,462,465	— 6.1%
Savings Deposits—Chart. Banks—			
	1925	1924	
Apr.	$1,263,964,473	$1,211,504,684	+ 4.3%
Current Loans—By Banks—			
	1925	1924	
Apr.	$909,360,244	1,005,425,951	— 9.5%
Net Dominion Debt—May 31—			
	1925	1924	
	$2,387,794,908	$2,385,263,512	+ 0.1%
Railway Earnings—			
April—	1925	1924	
C.P.R.	$12,608,788	$13,806,121	— 8.6%
Oper. exp.	11,160,188	12,051,204	— 7.4%
Net	1,448,599	1,754,917	—17.5%
4 Months	1924	1923	
C. P. R.	$49,223,559	$55,094,604	—10.6%
Oper. exp.	43,919,278	48,890,639	—10.1%
Net	5,304,281	6,203,965	—14.5%
April—	1925	1924	
C.N.R.	$17,656,889	$19,051,093	— 7.3%
Oper. ex.	16,402,357	17,795,399	— 7.8%
Net	1,254,532	1,255,694	— 0.09%
4 Months—			
C.N.R.	$69,093,343	$75,833,721	— 8.8%
Oper. exp.	65,318,561	72,022,585	— 9.3%
Net	3,774,782	3,811,136	— 0.9%
Balance of Trade—			
12 months, Apr. 30—			
	1925	1924	
Exp.	$1,092,551,749	$1,053,953,665	+ 3.6%
Imp.	795,864,047	885,358,688	—10.1%
Bal.	296,687,702	168,594,977	+76.2%
July Wheat, No. 1, Nor. Winnipeg—			
	1925	1924	
	June 16—$1.66¼	June (Aver.)—$1.14	

Does Instalment Selling Benefit the Community?

This article frankly makes the case for instalment selling. It was written by an experienced officer of one of the leading credit financing agencies. It is the fourth of a series of ten articles on instalment selling appearing only in The Financial Post. The article will raise some objections in the minds of readers. Let us hear them.

Buying on the instalment plan, we have seen, is expensive. It involves credit and credit means the use of money and possible losses, all of which must be paid for. The instalment plan purchaser, then, pays more for what he buys. Is credit selling then to be condemned? Let us look, in this article, to some of the trends that have led up to this present era of instalment selling and consider, too, the case for credit sales, borrowing some arguments from the experience of the financing corporations that have organized themselves to carry the credits created by instalment sales.

Buying on time is the direct result of the increasing high cost of living and the decreasing buying power of the dollar. Keeping up with the Joneses is no myth. We are bound to live up to our self-made civilization. Of course, we are guilty of the oft repeated charge of starting where our parents left off. How could we begin where they began, under different conditions? We are facing our own particular problems and meeting them as the need arises. So will the generations to come, ad infinitum, successfully master their difficulties with methods suitable to their own time.

Why have we in Canada so many cities of homes? Because the individual is encouraged, one might almost say, forced by the shortage of rented accommodation. to buy a home on the instalment plan. The advantages are obvious; rental goes into someone else's pocket while payments on a house steadily increase one's own assets and although there are counter-arguments the home wins on sentimental grounds as well.

Home Must be Furnished

Then comes the question of furnishing. The down payment on the house has probably taken all ready cash. First class departmental stores are offering furniture at cash rates on a time basis without any extra charge. Why have an empty home?

It is interesting that up to the present, furniture is about the only thing that can be bought on time with no additional cost to the purchaser. No matter how simply the furnishing is done it is a big item, and by spreading the cost over a period of twelve months, the modern householder is able in that way to surmount the problem of furnishings.

Competition is so keen amongst financing companies, (at a recent count there were thirteen in Toronto alone), that the cost to the individual is not excessive. Would not a reasonable charge on a washing machine, vacuum and other equipment of like nature, be more than offset by the saving of months of hard labor and wear and tear on the constitution while money was saved to pay cash?

Property deteriorates when not kept up to date; then must one see the value of the home depreciating for say the lack of cash to pay for painting, when the cost can be comfortably met on a monthly basis? These are the everyday necessites of life, but what of the so-called luxuries, pianos, automobiles, gramophones, etc. Around the piano the home life can centre. It keeps the home, the backbone of the nation, together. It is a luxury? And the automobile—the suburban home would not be possible without the automobile. Of its use in business, pages could be written.

Use Equipment While Paying

Not so very long ago firms would pay cash, on a thirty day arrangement, for their equipment and machinery. The cost would then be equally divided throughout the year. Now they buy on the instalment time plan, achieving the same result and cherishing one of the most precious commodites—cash. So the individual in the same way can spread over a period the heavier expenses he has to meet.

Skeptics say the instalment plan is the happy hunting ground for the improvident, but credit companies point out that such people were here before the plan came into existence and will be with us yet when instalment financing is no more.

Does the Purchaser Pay?

There is no getting away from the fact that in nine cases out of ten it's the purchaser who pays for the service of time payment, and so it is really the trade that benefits most of all. The dealer had to break down sales resistance in some way; cash was scarce. But the dealer found that by giving credit himself he was tying up his capital to say nothing of the increased overhead. Therefore the discounting of paper by fin-

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The Weyburn Security Bank

Chartered by the Act of the Dominion Parliament
TWENTY-SIX BRANCHES IN SASKATCHEWAN
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MORATORIUM TALK IS NOW REGARDED AS NONSENSICAL

But There Are Other Differences Between Farmer Bodies

From Our Own Correspondent.

SASKATOON.—The two great farmers' organizations of Saskatchewan, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and Farmers' Union of Canada, have been unable as yet to come to any agreement about the proposed amalgamation of the two bodies and after a thorough discussion by representatives of both organizations, it was decided that before any further steps could be taken, it would be necessary to take up the whole matter with the locals of the G. G. A. and the lodges of the Farmers' Union.

The difficulty apparently lies in the desire of the Farmers' Union to make this organization a national one and the reluctance of the S. G. G. A., to sever their connection with the farmers' organizations in Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and Quebec with which they are affiliated through the Canadian Council of Agriculture.

In the official statement issued by the representatives of both organizations explaining why no decision had been arrived at by the committee after the first meeting, the following deals with the main points on which the two organizations held opposing views:

The Farmers' Union insisted upon a national organization with a national executive with provincial presidents and directors on the national board, on the "closed door" or secret order form of organization and membership confined to bona fide or "dirt" farmers.

The Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association agreed to meet the Farmers' Union terms on some of the points at issue between the two organizations but resolutely declined to enter on any policy which might involve conflicting with farmers' organizations outside the province.

"The question as to whether the organization should be a federal one with provincial units or should be provincial organizations affiliated with some kind of a central organization, has received the serious consideration of our executive," the official statement of the S. G. G. A. reads, "and the conclusion we have arrived at is this:

"That it is impossible to attempt to organize the agriculturists of Canada from one centre, and provincial organizations of some kind are absolutely essential. It is the opinion of the executive that greater progress can be made towards unifying the farm organizations by creating and maintaining provincial organizations which shall be linked up in a real way with the other provincial farm organizations throughout Canada."

The membership of the Farmers' Union is mainly in Saskatchewan but a membership campaign is being carried on, although only with moderate success, in the neighboring provinces of Manitoba and Alberta. The moratorium cry has not been raised to any great extent recently by the Farmers' Union as the prospects of a good crop and the rumors that a third and satisfactory payment by the wheat pool will shortly be made, are rapidly restoring confidence and hope to the farmers of Saskatchewan which makes moratorium talk nonsensical. There is still a possibility of the two organizations coming together and the whole matter will be thoroughly threshed out at the Farmers' Union convention to be held shortly at Saskatoon.

THE PRAIRIES WANT CROW'S NEST RATES

Joint Conference of Prairie Provinces Agreed on Demands Made on Ottawa

From Our Own Correspondent

REGINA.—Representatives of Saskatchewan and Alberta, after an all-day conference, agreed to ask that the maximum freight rates both East and West would not exceed the rates set under the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. This conference included representatives of the government of Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the Winnipeg board of trade, the boards of trade of Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Swift Current, Yorkton, and Weyburn, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, and Farmers' Union of Canada.

At the close of the conference the following statement was issued:

"This conference unanimously agree with respect to the freight rate legislation now before the Dominion Parliament:

"(1) That maximum statutory freight rates should be fixed on grain and flour not exceeding the rates of these commodities set under the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement, and that such rates should be applicable from the whole of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

"(2) That proper equalization of freight rates throughout Canada is impossible without statutory provisions for maximum rates in those parts of Canada in which freight rates are not controlled by competitive water transportation rates—the principle which is recognized and admitted in connection with grain and flour, in the proposed legislation.

"(3) That the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada should be instructed to equalize rates on grain and flour outward bound from points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta in any direction, with those obtaining under the provisions of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement.

"(4) That the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada should be constituted as a truly national body with more equal representation from all parts of Canada, in order that there may be proper understanding by the commission of the rate problems of the whole country.

"(5) That request be forwarded to the Dominion government that the above principles be incorporated in the legislation now before the Parliament of Canada as compensation for the loss to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta of rights secured by the Crow's Nest Pass agreement and legislation of the Dominion Parliament, chapter 5, 1897."

Winnipeg Hydro Will Work With Retailers

WINNIPEG.—There has appeared in local dailies an advertisement of the Winnipeg Hydro which in itself did not mean much to the average reader, but which meant a great deal to the independent electrical dealers of Winnipeg. For behind it was a radical change in the retail selling policy of the Hydro.

It announced that the Hydro cabinet range could be purchased through some of the independent retail shops throughout the city. Up to the present they have only been sold in the Hydro's own shops. Following a series of conferences between Hydro officials and representatives of the Winnipeg Electrical Contractors' & Dealers' Assoc., affiliated with the Retail Merchants' Association, the Winnipeg Hydro decided to depart from the rigid policy of selling only through its own shops in this one instance at least.

TRUST COMPANY FOR SASK. RETAILERS

Organized to Look After the Affairs of Members of the Retail Merchants' Assoc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SASKATOON.—At the twelfth annual convention of the retail merchants of Saskatchewan commencing in Saskatoon on June 4, an almost unanimous vote was taken in favor of forming the Retailers' Trust Co. This trust company has been under discussion ever since 1915 when it was decided by the Retail Merchants' Association that it would be desirable to have a trust company operated by the association. This company was to be such that the merchants might feel very safe in going to it for advice and, when necessary, putting their affairs in charge of it. So a charter was secured from the Saskatchewan government in 1915 known as the Retailers' Trust Company. The charter of this company has been maintained in good standing since that time at an expense of approximately $1,800.

Mr. Maybee, past president of the association, in speaking to the members present declared that the merchants had not fully equipped themselves for emergencies which might arise. Calamities in the retail business to-day were not handled as they should, he declared and merchants in difficulties were not getting a fair show. This organization would, he said, be the best organization possible to administer the estates of the merchants. The trouble with administrators to-day was that the head offices were too far away. A calamity occurred in a town, for instance, the merchants surely felt that it was best the loser should pay his debts as far as possible and merchants of that town would gladly take up the stock among them if there was a way of dissecting the stock.

Mr. Maybee, in response to a query, suggested a board of directors of 15 members, the executive of the association included. The stock might be put up at $100 a share, 50 per cent. paid up. The company could work with $10,000 subscribed and $5,000 paid up.

1924 Asbestos Output Second Largest Recorded

According to final figures, the total production of asbestos in the province of Quebec last year was the second highest on record, being exceeded only by that of 1923. Sales amounted to 225,744 tons valued at $6,710,830 as compared with 231,482 tons worth $7,522,506 for 1923. The average value per ton received by the operator was $29.73 against an average of $32.50 for the previous year.

Owing to the consumption of asbestos other than sand and waste at the new asbestos manufacturing plant located at Asbestos, Que., exports of this product decreased 30,000 tons to 107,200 tons, during the year. Exports of sand and waste, at the same time, increased by about 17,000 tons to 95,019.

POTATO ACREAGE DROPS

FREDERICTON, N.B. — The acreage planted to potatoes this year in New Brunswick will be from 10 to 15 per cent. less than last year, according to preliminary estimates. The poor price received by the growers last year has discouraged some with a consequent decrease in acreage.

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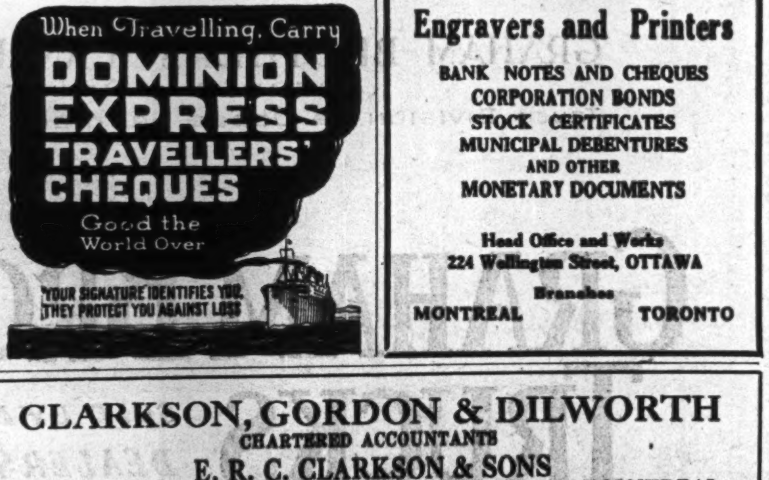
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But Foreign Debentures of Companies Show a Contraction

An abstract of the annual report of the registrar of loan and trust companies for Ontario has been issued by R. Leighton Foster. It shows an increase of more than $5,000,000 in the total assets of loan and trust corporations registered in Ontario. It must be borne in mind, however, that the 1924 total was decreased by nearly $2,900,000 as a result of the sale of the greater portion of the assets of the Provident Investment Co. The true increase, therefore, is nearer $8,000,000. Trust companies contributed about $4,700,000 of this latter amount.

Mortgage investment amounting to more than $190,000,000 constituted 62.9 per cent. of the total assets of all corporations. At the end of 1923, the total mortgage investments amounted to over $187,000,000 and constituted 63.1 per cent. total assets. The tendency to increase this class of security, noted in last year's annual report, is not evident this year. This statement of mortgage investments of each of the corporations classified as to provinces is shown on pages 30 to 34. A schedule of like nature was included in last year's annual report, with which detailed comparisons may be made. The schedules of mortgages do not include accrued interest. A comparison of total mortgage investments held would indicate that loan corporations have been decreasing their holdings in Western mortgages and increasing those in Ontario and Quebec. Corporations report an improvement in interest collections on Western mortgages during the past year.

Real estate held for sale by all corporations amounted at the end of the year to slightly more than $8,000,000 or 2.6 per cent. of the total assets. This marks an increase of approximately $1,050,000 over the preceding year. It is to be noted that loan corporations show a decrease of $74,000, loaning land corporations, exclusive of the Provident Investment Co., an increase of $790,000, and trust companies an increase of more than $330,000. It was noted a year ago that the amount represented by this class of asset had increased by 16 per cent. This year's figures mark a further increase of more than 12 per cent., indicating that foreclosures are continuing to be more rapid than sales.

Investments in government bonds by all registered corporations increased during the year by $375,000, the holding of this class of security by loan corporations increasing by more than $1,125,000, accompanied by decreased holdings of trust companies amounting to $750,000. The total investment in Canadian municipal securities remains practically unchanged. Investments in other bonds and stocks amount at the end of 1924 to nearly $21,000,000 as compared with $28,000,000 at the end of the preceding year. This substantial decrease is accounted for by a reduction in the holdings of the Provident Investment Co. of nearly $2,000,000 and a reduction in the holdings of the Credit Foncier (Franco-Canadien) of more than $5,000,000. A year ago the latter corporation held its own bonds to the amount of $5,700,000 whereas this year such holdings amount to less than $2,000,000.

There has been a substantial increase, $5,100,000, in the amount of outstanding debentures of loan corporations payable in Canada. A year ago the increase noted was less than $2,000,000. On the other hand, debentures payable abroad have decreased by more than $18,000,000, largely accounted for the policy of the Credit Foncier in purchasing at a favorable rate of exchange, and cancelling large blocks of its debentures held and payable in France. The foreign debentures of other loan corporations have decreased in amount very slightly. The following table shows the amount of debentures, both domestic and foreign, issued and outstanding at the end of each of the last ten years and indicates the decline in loan corporation funds from 1915 to 1921 and the subsequent recovery. The remarkable reduction in the amount of debentures payable abroad during the past year is graphically indicated.

	Pay. in Canada	Payable abroad
x1915	$28,435,263	$77,675,532
x1916	28,169,467	73,784,756
x1917	28,805,765	69,094,067
1918	27,438,420	69,663,965
1919	26,224,619	69,991,837
1920	29,037,935	64,355,393
1921	29,982,868	62,814,676
1922	32,394,820	65,197,496
1923	34,290,528	68,350,622
1924	38,568,404	48,081,643

xInterest not included.

The amount on deposit with loan and trust corporations amounts to $39,120,000, an increase of almost $2,000,000 over the preceding year. Deposits with loan corporations increased by $1,150,000 and deposits with trust companies by $915,000.

The total amount of estates and agency funds administered by trust companies shows a further substantial increase during the past year, the amount under administration at the end of the year being $823,000,000 as compared with $766,000,000 at the end of 1923.

The total net profit of all loan corporations for the year 1924 amounted to $4,280,781. The total net profit of trust companies for the same period was $2,137,111. Expenses of administration, as reported by the companies, amounted in the case of loan corporations to $2,062,388, and in the case of trust companies to $3,644,039.

EXPECT INCREASE IN WOOL CLIP

VANCOUVER.—Sheep shearing is now fairly general all over the province. Last year 50,000 sheep were sheared and while during the past six months the stock has not been materially augmented, owing to the high cost at present attached to importing sheep from other provinces and the States, the clip is expected to show a steady increase.

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The Securities Markets

TRADING IS RATHER RESTRICTED; LULL IN BUYING DEMAND

Market Spotty With Gains and Losses About Equal

MARKET INDICATOR
(20 Industrial Stocks)

Week June 17 High	Week June 17 Low	Week June 10 High	Week June 10 Low	June, 1924 High	June, 1924 Low
77.2	74.9	77.2	75.1	68.2	64.3

The market has been decidedly spotty. Buying has been restricted. The demand for investment purposes which has supplied the market with a fair volume of business for weeks past was greatly reduced. There seems to be a feeling that the advances recorded during the past month, have carried the market to a level, that in view of general conditions and the nearness at hand of the holiday season and summer lull, may not be maintained. Brokers say that investment buying is still the backbone of the market as speculative buying has gradually dwindled and what is now going on is in very selective issues.

There was little trading in the banking group. There were four advances, all fractional with the exception of Toronto, which bettered two points. Nova Scotia, which had such a splendid gain last week, sold to a new high of 271 during the week and then eased back 3½ points. Royal was slightly off while Union was firm at 116.

It was a reactionary week for the papers. There was no advances. Provincial and Spanish, each associated with merger rumors and on the strength of which they have been fluctuating regularly, both lost ground. Howard Smith common, associated with Provincial in the merger rumors, figured in one sale of 50 shares, 3 points below the last sale of over a week ago. The market was rather hard to guess on Car issues, the common losing 1½ points while the preferred at the same time made an advance just double this. Both Steel of Canada stocks were fractionally stronger. The two Canada Bread issues provided the bulk of the milling group trading. Maple Leaf was dormant.

Three New Highs

Three new highs were registered by the three utilities to advance, Mackay common, Quebec Power aand Shawinigan, all moving up four points, which advances they held. There has been considerable optimistic news going around about the latter two, while it is said that some expansion plans of Mackay may work out to the benefit of the shareholders. Consumers Gas lost a couple of points from its new high of 172½, while Bell Telephone was stationary.

The trading in Barcelona was rather hard to understand. There were 2,576 shares thrown on the market, more than was traded in during the rest of the year. Buying for a time carried shares to a new high and later there was a reaction., Brazilian was slightly stronger, while Porto Rico and Twin City were both off a point or so.

Penman's provided the only bright spot in the textiles, advancing five points on the general strength of the company's position. Dominion Textile is in demand at 68, ex-dividend $1.25, and it stood unchanged at that level. There is little stock available at these prices. The stock is now yielding better than 6 per cent. The expansion in the export business of Atlantic Sugar is said to make the outlook for that company much brighter and also to explain the steady accumulation that is going on in the stock. The common this week bettered its position 2 and the preferred 4 points. The Christie issues continue popular and the common added another 5 points. Gilman and Dodge shares were also stronger. Reports that there is "confidence that the merger will be consummated" seem to create a doubt on the market as to whether all is well or not with the Asbestos merger and this is reflected in the decline in Asbestos Corp. shares. General Electric preferred is off 3 points, which is the first reaction of any size that this stock has had in considerable time. The two 'Canners' issues continue popular, though the preferred lacked a little support at time during the week and showed a backward tendency.

The trend of the market is shown in the following table:

Group	Gains	Losses	Unchg.	Total
Banks	4	3	3	10
Paper	0	4	5	9
Steel	3	1	6	10
Milling ...	1	1	9	11
Utilities ..	3	2	5	10
Tractions	1	3	6	10
Textiles ..	1	0	9	10
Industrial	9	5	16	29
	22	19	58	99

STOCK SPLIT OR CASH BONUS FOR MACKAY

Heavy Accumulation of Shares Going On — Company's Position Strong

A break-up in the stock or a cash bonus is the talk going the rounds about MacKay and which carried the common up four points during the week. A couple of years ago a cash bonus was paid. The company is carrying on extensive cable extensions through its subsidiaries and these are bound to add heavily to the income of the company. Commercial Cable, a MacKay subsidiary, has a contract with the German Atlantic Cable providing for the laying of a cable from Emden, Germany, to the Azores Islands, 1,888 miles, and laying by Commercial Cable of a cable from the Azores Islands to New York, 2,308 miles, to connect with the German cable. The laying of both these cables has been delayed because of negotiations with the Portuguese for landing rights at Azores, but such rights have now been secured. The cables will be laid by the fall and communication with Germany and North America, interrupted since the outbreak of the war, resumed. Italian Submarine Cable has completed laying its new cable between Rome and Azores Islands, touching en route at Malaga, Spain. That company made an arrangement with Western Union for the exclusive exchange of traffic at the Azores. The MacKay companies have for a number of years past had an arrangement with Eastern Telegraph, of London, Eng., under which it exclusively received certain traffic from that company. As a result of negotiations with the MacKay companies and the Western Union, it has been arranged to reciprocally waive these exclusive privileges so that both companies will be on an equal competitive basis for the transmission of messages to and from the territories served by the Italian Cable and Eastern Telegraph.

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NATIONAL BREWERIES AFTER QUEBEC CO.

In the Meantime Dividend is Passed and the Price War Continues

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Last week the directors of National Breweries passed the common dividend and declared the regular quarterly dividend on the preferred stock. This was the action which had been expected, but it may be taken as an indication, that so far as the management of the company can see, there is little hope at the present time for a settlement of the price war which has cut off the earnings of the various brewers here for some months past.

National Breweries stock is now selling in the lower forties; this price might appear to be an anomaly in view of the fact that its par value is $25 and the stock is not paying dividends, However, the price of the stock depends on the duration of the price war which may, or may not, end at any minute.

In the meantime, although it has not been confirmed by the officials of National Breweries, The Financial Post learns that negotiations have been initiated and are in progress leading to the acquisition of the Champlain Brewery Company, the only independent brewery operating in or near the city of Quebec. It is expected that an announcement will be forthcoming shortly. The Champlain Brewery is capitalized at $900,000.

BARCELONA BUYING FROM ONE SOURCE

Recent Accumulation Believed to be for Belgian Account

There has been much guessing going on in regard the heavy volume of trading in Barcelona during the past week when 2,576 shares changed hands, more than the total for the rest of the year. Starting at 20½, the stock moved up steadily to 24⅛, and later reacted to 22⅛. Last November there was a similar flurry in Barcelona when the stock started at 18 and was carried up to 23, the total transactions for two weeks being 3,606 shares. It is rather notable that the bulk of the buying at that time was done by one house and was for Belgian account. It is understood that practically all the buying this week was by the same house and the presumption is that it is for the same interest. The selling was quite general. It has been stated that a large block came from England. Belgian interests in Barcelona has grown steadily for years and there are now tremendous holdings of the securities in that country. At the recent annual meeting, E. R. Peacock, president, was mildly optimistic regarding the outlook. One of the most hopeful signs which he emphasized was the fact that the operations of the two subsidiaries, the Energia Electrica de Cataluna and the Union Electrica de Cataluna, were being consolidated, and that better results might be expected from them in the future. By the absorption of the Energia Electrica, a business roughly one-half as large as that of the Barcelona Traction, was acquired, so that earnings in the future will be materially augmented. The Cataluna district is the industrial section of Spain and contains a population of about 2,500,000 people. The Barcelona company now controls practically all the electric traction, lighting and power companies in the neighborhood of the City of Barcelona with its population of 800,000 people, including the Ebro Irrigation and Power Company, which owns and is developing water power with a capacity of more than 400,000 horsepower.

B.C. Fishing is Again Bringing Higher Price

There are all kinds of explanations about in regard the continued buying of B. C. Fishing, which this week sold up to 41, within ⅞ of the recent high, earlier in the month. Some voice the suspicion that there is a pool working in the stock and they say that Montreal is in control. Others are of the opinion that the better prices being received for the salmon pack justify the better price for the stock, as the position of the company has been greatly benefited. There are also rumors that a consolidation of B. C. Packers is on foot and that B. C. Fishing and a number of U. S. packers may throw their interests together.

Russian Order Added to Maple Leaf Assets

The leading point of interest which came out at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the Maple Leaf Milling Company was the statement by James Stewart, president of the company, with regard to the real value of the recent large Russian orders for Canadian flour. Mr. Stewart commented upon the large increase in the liquid assets of the company which resulted from the big order. To provide payment for and take delivery of the large quantity of wheat needed to keep the mills in full operation, bankers' advances were increased materially. There was also an increase in the net working capital of the company at the close of the fiscal year, in comparison with the previous year. According to a statement of the president, liabilities to the bank, and the inventories, have been materially reduced since the close of the fiscal year.

Some Bargains in Preferred Stocks With Dividend Arrears

For those seeking attractive speculative investments the industrial preferred stocks with cumulative dividend arrears always hold a great deal of interest. Following is a summary of preferred issues listed on the Toronto and Montreal stock exchanges on which no dividends are being paid and on which there are cumulative arrears of as high as 71 per cent. Investors will find it interesting to weigh the dividend arrears against the present market prices and then compare these with the price records. In the case of some of the companies which have been absorbed in amalgamations it is not possible to indicate the surplus available for individual underlying issues.

Company	Pref. Cap	Rate	Last Div.	Arrears %	Arrears	Surplus	Pres. Price	High 1916	Low to Date
Atlantic Sug.	$1,111,100	7%	Sept. 1, 1920	31½	$399,991	x$4,259,195	61¾	98	32½
B. E. S. 1st pref.	19,949,200	7	Feb. 1924	8¾	1,745,555	1,326,588	24⅞	77	24¾
Can. Foundries	960,000	7	Mar., 1921	29¾	295,200	964,552	45	93½	43
Can. Steam.	12,500,000	7	Jan., 1922	22¾	2,781,250	1,468,749	46½	93¾	36
Can. F.-Morse	1,500,000	6	Jan., 1924	6	90,000	1,705,182	—	88½	60
Can. Woolens	1,660,700	7	July, 1922	19¼	319,684	—	56	80	33
Carr. Factories	1,162,800	7	Oct., 1915	71¾	834,309	x575,185	—	96½	13
Dom. Coal	2,799,400	7	Feb., 1924	8¾	244,947	—	40	81	40
Dom. Iron & Steel	3,522,800	7	Jan., 1924	8¾	308,245	—	25	105	24
Dom. Steel Corp.	4,705,500	6	Feb., 1924	7½	352,912	—	25	82⅞	25
Monarch Knit	750,000	7	Feb., 1924	8¾	65,625	504,667	48	92	45
Nova Scotia Steel	814,000	8	Jan., 1924	10	81,400	—	28	112	38
Tooke Bros.	985,000	7	Dec., 1921	24½	241,325	169,435	60	92¼	38

xDeficit.

BONDS OF BLACK LAKE HOLD UP THE MERGER

Asbestos Corporation Said to Want This Matter Cleaned Up

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The latest hitch in the asbestos merger is in connection with the outstanding bonds of the Black Lake Asbestos and Chrome Co. This is one of the constituent companies of the merger; the company itself has really only what might be called a nuisance value.

The majority of the bondholders of this company have agreed to take the current market price for their bonds —as yet, there are a considerable number of these bonds outstanding whose owners have not yet agreed to a settlement. This is what has delayed the final announcement of the amalgamation. The Financial Post hears that the directors of the Asbestos Corporation have held up the negotiations until a final settlement with these bondholders is made.

Should these minority bond holders of the Black Lake company not come to an agreement with the sponsors of the merger, it will be necessary to put the company into liquidation. This will take time, and as the Asbestos Corporation will not come into the merger until this is finally arranged, it might be, that any definite announcement regarding these many months of negotiations will be delayed still further. However, there appears to be little doubt that anything can, at this juncture, interfere with the companies eventually coming together, though hitches such as this may delay the announcement. It is understood that the Asbestos Corporation is finally and definitely committed to the merger; so that any doubt as to the final outcome seems to have vanished. Reports indicate that as soon as the bonds of the Black Lake Asbestos and Chrome Co. are cleared up, either by purchase or by putting the company into liquidation, an announcement will be made.

In the meantime, the stock speculators have grown tired of waiting for future profits. The stock as a consequence, reacted from its recent high.

New Buffalo-Fort Erie Bridge is Now Financed

The bonds of the new Buffalo-Fort Erie bridge have been underwritten in Buffalo by a syndicate headed by Fidelity Trust. There are two issues, $3,000,000, 7 per cent., 30-year first mortgage being sold at 99½ and $1,500,000, 8 per cent., 20-year debentures at 96½. There is $50,000 common on which dividends are limited to 7 per cent. The earnings of the bridge, which will, of course, be from its toll charges, will be devoted first to the interest on the two issues of bonds and then to sinking funds which will gradually retire both series of bonds. As soon as the bonds are thus retired, the stock is similarly retired and then the bridge reverts without cost to the state of New York and the Dominion of Canada.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. reports ore receipts at Trail Smelter for the first week of June amounting to 6,938 tons, and for the year to date 169,219 tons.

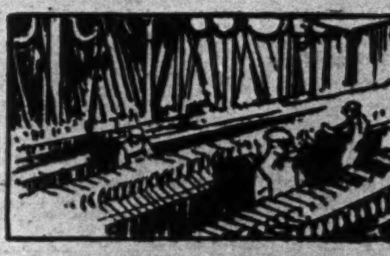
B.C. Electric Railway Gross and Net Move Up

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Gross earnings of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company for the month of April amounted to $923,575, an increase of $37,114 over the corresponding month a year ago. After deducting working expenses, maintenance, etc., the net income stood at $265,433 as against $248,655 in April, 1924, an increase of $16,781.

Aggregate gross earnings from July 1 to April 30 totalled $9,435,122 and net for the same period, $2,758,088, an increase of $85,951 over the corresponding month last year.

Water Power
—a Key to Industry



The Textile Industry

The rapid strides of our Canadian textile industry are due chiefly to the availability of economical water power. Many American textile industries, attracted by our water power advantages, have located factories in Canada.

Products of the textile industry cover a wide range, with a total value in 1922 of over $300,000,000.

Because of the diversity and permanence of the industries served, no corporation securities surpass those of hydro-electric companies.

We have prepared a new booklet on Canadian Water Powers. Write for a copy

NESBITT, THOMSON & COMPANY
LIMITED
305-7 Bank of Hamilton Building, TORONTO
Montreal Hamilton London, Ont. Winnipeg

417

Progress

Two recent developments have focused public attention on Graham Brothers Trucks as never before.

One was the sweeping price reductions of May 15th, ranging from $80 to $160.

The other was Graham Brothers ascendancy to leadership by building more 1½ ton trucks than any other manufacturer in the world, during the first quarter of 1925, and by achieving second position in the 1 ton and 1½ ton fields combined.

Progress such as this *deserves* public attention—and eliminates all doubt as to the logical truck to buy!

GRAHAM BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED
Toronto Ontario
TRUCK DIVISION OF DODGE BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED

GRAHAM BROTHERS TRUCKS
SOLD BY DODGE BROTHERS DEALERS EVERYWHERE

Iron and Steel

BESCO WILL NOT BE BOUND BY THE MURDOCK RULING

Company Still Claims That 1924 Rates Cannot Be Paid

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYDNEY.—While it is possible that the struggle may be prolonged as a result of the sensational turn which events have taken since last Thursday, the probability is that the end of the Nova Scotia strike will be hastened thereby. This has been the history of the four previous outbreaks in which armed forces have had to be employed in and around Sydney. Up to the present, it has been fought out mainly between the company and the men with occasional advice and attempts at mediation by local authorities. Now the Federal government has a direct interest in the matter—the daily expense of an army of occupation and may be relied upon to press for a quick settlement and military evacuation. The company, while accepting Hon. James Murdock's friendly offices as mediator, stands by its former decision not to accept him as arbitrator or to bind itself to accept in advance any finding he may make. This is in line with Besco's strongest argument since the start of the strike—namely, that it simply cannot afford to pay the 1924 rates and continue operations.

At least $1,000,000 damage has been done during the past five days as a result of the communistic propaganda which has been carried on in this district for over ten years. The fatal Waterford riot was a semi-spontaneous explosion on which classes became involved, the burnings, lootings, beatings and rioting which have gone on every night since is largely the work of the rag-tag and bob-tail of the industrial army, the camp followers and less thrifty among the miners who have been most receptive to the red teachings. Whole communities have been held in abject terror, costly power plants ruined, company and private stores to the number of over a dozen raided and looted—some of them burned — private residences burned, or wrecked and raided, citizens taken from their homes, dragged through the streets and beaten, railway trains stoned, troops taunted and pelted.

This on the surface. Underground there is neither pumping nor fanning. Mines are filling and a few days more will undoubtedly double the damage already sustained, unless pumps and dynamoes start soon under police protection.

With strong military reinforcements arriving, it seems now that the worst is over. The mob that rushed the police at the power house would hardly attack armed soldiers behind barbed wire. The Waterford affair probably never would have taken place had the mob expected the police to shoot. They marched forward on the assumption that the constables would run and when the officers drew their guns there was nothing for it but to go forward or be killed and they drove ahead conquering by force of numbers.

Soo Steel Plant Busy On Ford Company Order

Chrome steel and carbon forging steel orders from the Ford plant at Ford City have been received by Algoma Steel at the Soo. The merchant mills are busy making rail fastenings, such as tie plates and splice bars. The tie plates are being made largely for use on the C.P.R. double-tracking between Fort William and Winnipeg.

Business Now Dull for Canadian Car Company

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The stock of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company has been selling of late in the neighborhood of 41 for the common and 83 for the preferred. This compares with a high for the present year of 57 for the common and 90 for the preferred.

The reason for the weakness in the stock market price is not far to seek. The entire business of the company is done with the railroads; in view of the fact that the past year showed a material reduction in the earnings of both roads, it was to be expected that they would endeavor to cut their costs, indeed they have done so with the result that Canadian Car and Foundry Company is not obtaining as much business as it would if earnings were better.

As well as making cars, the company does other work of various kinds for the railways; this serves to keep, at least some of its shops open between larger orders. At the present time the unfilled car orders are at a low ebb and indications all point to the fact that there is not much possibility of the roads placing much additional business at the present time.

However, the management of the company has always kept it in an extremely liquid position, so that, in dull times, the company is not handicapped in the way in which many a less liquid corporation would be through lack of funds.

It has long been realized that the company's business comes in large blocks, and although at the moment things are dull, it is as well to remember that only in one year since 1909 have the gross profits dropped below $1,000,000.

WESTERN LUMBER

An increase of $32,447 is shown in the sales of lumber by the Canadian Western Lumber Co., for the month of April. There was an increase of 2,442,276 feet in the lumber sold, and a gain of 881,448 feet in the lumber manufactured. There is an increase of 69,309 feet in the lumber manufactured during the first four months of the year. Sales of lumber for that period, however, show a decrease of 4,899,984 feet and the price realized during that period was down $234,593.

STOCK MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK

WEEK ENDING JUNE 16

	Div. Rate	Yield June 15	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close June 16	Close June 9	Sales for wk.	Range 1925 High	Range 1925 Low
Banks—									
Commerce	12	5.94	203	201½	203	201	4	210	194½
Dominion	12+1	6.39	200½	200	200½	198	15	200½	189
Can. Nationale	10	6.64	150½	150	150	150	126	151	148
Imperial	12	6.44	187	184½	184½	186½	170	198	184
Montreal	12	4.87	246½	245½	246½	246	101	250	240½
Nova Scotia	16	5.98	271	267	267½	270½	31	271	262
Royal	12	5.08	236½	235½	236	236	274	237½	227½
Standard	12	6.97	172	171	172	171½	161	175	170
Toronto	12	5.91	203	201½	203	201	3	221	192½
Union	8	6.91	116	115	116	115½	779	117½	105
Paper—									
Abitibi, com.	4	5.51	72½	70	71½	70	1864	75	62
Do. pref.	7	6.48	..	..	..	..	..	108	101
Brompton Pulp	.	....	25½	21½	22	23½	1125	33½	21
Laurentide	6	7.54	80	79	79	79	746	85½	78½
Price Bros.	2	5.00	40	39	39	40	77	40½	35½
Prov. Paper, com.	6	5.53	109	108	109	111	25	111½	88½
Do. pref.	7	6.86	102	100	102	102	55	102	95
Belgo Paper, com.	6	7.14	84	84	84	84	135	86	84
Do. pref.	7	7.14	99	98	98	98½	176	99	98
Smith, Howard, com.	.	....	37	37	37	39	50	42	21½
Do. pref.	8	7.69	104½	103	104½	104	390	104½	69½
Spanish River, com.	7	6.51	108½	107½	107½	108½	725	111½	87
Do. pref.	7	5.73	..	..	..	..	..	127	112½
St. Maurice Paper	6	6.97	86	85½	86	86	305	86	80
Wayagamack	.	....	44	43	43½	44½	375	52	34½
Steel and Steel Industries—									
B.E. Steel, com.	.	....	2	1½	2	1½	2066	3½	1½
Do. 1st pref.	.	....	25	24	24	26	255	34	24
Do. 2nd pref.	.	....	8½	7	8½	7½	1214	11½	7
Can. Car & Found., com.	.	....	41½	40	40	41½	250	57½	40
Do. pref.	7	8.43	83½	83	83	80	180	90½	80
Can. Foundries, com.	.	....	..	..	..	..	..	35	20
Do. pref.	.	....	..	..	..	..	..	50	45
Can. Locomotive, com.	.	....	..	..	..	..	..	71½	64
Do. pref.	7	8.75	80	80	80	80	15	90	80
Dominion Coal	.	....	..	..	..	..	..	50	40
Dominion Iron, pref.	.	....	..	..	..	..	..	28	25
Dominion Radiator	7	7.00	100	100	100	100	20	102½	100
Dominion Bridge	4	4.42	91	90½	91	90½	345	94½	77½
Dom. Steel Corp., pref.	.	....	..	..	..	..	..	38	25
N.S. Steel, pref.	.	....	..	..	..	..	..	32	28
Ontario Steel, com.	4	7.27	55½	55	55½	55½	75	56½	43
Do. pref.	7	7.05	..	..	..	..	..	100	91½
Steel of Canada, com.	7	8.04	87½	85½	87½	85½	1454	89	75½
Do. pref.	7	6.36	110	109	110	109½	103	112	105
Milling—									
Canada Bread, com.	4	3.07	130	123	129	123½	936	130	98½
Do. pref.	7	6.60	107½	105	105½	107	108	107½	100
Inter. Milling, pref.	7	7.21	97	97	97	97	87	102	97
Lake of Woods, com.	12	6.81	..	..	..	..	..	188	176
Do. pref.	7	5.60	..	..	..	..	..	125½	121
Maple Leaf, com.	.	....	87	87	87	86	5	100	80
Do. pref.	7	7.07	99	97	97½	97	88	101	96
Ogilvie Flour, com.	3½	8.55	141	141	141	140½	50	150	135
Do. pref.	7	5.55	126	126	126	126	11	127	121½
Shredded Wheat, com.	10	6.45	..	..	..	..	..	155	155
St. Law. Flour, com.	4	....	33	33	33	32	25	65	27
West. Can. Flour	8	7.27	110	110	110	110	25	112	107
Utilities—									
Bell Telephone	8	5.73	140	139½	139½	139½	684	140	133
Consumers Gas	10	5.88	172½	170	170	172½	68	172½	164
Kaministiquia	8	7.27	..	..	..	..	..	125	100
Laurentide Power	.	....	98	98	98	97½	25	98	94
Mackay, com.	7	5.63	125½	121	125	121½	946	125½	114½
Do. pref.	4	5.92	68	67	67½	67½	616	69½	67
Mexican Light, com.	.	....	..	..	..	..	..	26½	22
Do. pref.	.	....	..	..	..	..	..	62½	57
Mont. L. H. & Pr. Cons.	8	4.18	192	190	191	191½	1989	193	152
Montreal Telegraph	8	6.95	46	46	46	46	63	55	45
Ottawa L. H. & Pr.	6	6.18	97	95½	95½	98	37	105	95½
Do. pref.	6½	6.37	102½	100	102	101½	222	105½	100
Quebec Power, com.	5	4.83	104½	100	104½	100	949	104½	85
Do. pref.	7	6.54	..	..	..	..	..	109½	103½
Shawinigan	7	4.51	155	150	155	151	1183	155	130½
South. Can. Power, com.	1.00	....	78½	77½	77½	79	10	84	67
Transportation—									
Can. Pacific Rly.	10	7.16	139½	137½	139	139½	218	152½	137
Can. Steamships, com.	.	....	11½	10½	11	11	315	13½	10
Do. pref.	.	....	47	44½	45	45	1657	50	42
Tractions—									
Barcelona	.	....	24½	21	22	20½	2576	24½	18½
Brazilian	4	7.14	56½	55½	55½	55½	10944	57½	49½
Detroit Un. Rly.	.	....	6	3½	3½	6	465	29	3½
Duluth-Superior	.	....	36	34	35	39	385	42	34
Illinois Traction, pref.	6	....	..	..	..	..	..	95½	92
Montreal Trams.	10	6.06	..	..	..	..	..	173	160
Ottawa Traction	4+1	7.75	..	..	..	..	..	65½	62
Porto Rico Rlys., com.	.	....	45	45	45	46	94	46	35½
Do. pref.	7	7.95	88	88	88	8	25	91½	84
Quebec Rly.	.	....	..	..	..	..	..	24½	20
Twin City, com.	4	6.22	65½	63	63	65	341	70	58
Do. pref.	7	....	..	..	..	..	..	97	94½
Winnipeg Elec., com.	1	....	45	44½	45	45	1168	49½	35½
Do. pref.	7	7.52	95½	93½	94	96	77	98	88
Textiles—									
Can. Conn. Cotton, pref.	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	50	40
Can. Converters	7	8.33	84	81½	83½	83½	655	87	80
Can. Cottons, com.	8	6.83	117	117	117	117	15	117	106
Do. pref.	6	8.46	94½	94½	94½	92	28	95	90
Can. Woollens, com.	.	....	10½	10	10½	10	55	14½	5
Do. pref.	.	....	56	56	56	56	62	58	40
Dom. Textile, com.	5	6.41	79½	78	78	78½	5614	79½	66
Do. pref.	7	6.08	115½	115½	115½	115½	95	116	111
Monarch Knitting, com.	.	....	..	..	..	..	..	45	30
Do. pref.	.	....	..	..	..	..	..	80	45
Montreal Cotton, com.	6	6.09	98½	98½	98½	98½	31	99	95
Do. pref.	7	6.14	..	..	..	..	..	114½	109
Penmans, com.	8	4.96	162	157	162	159	485	162	144
Do. pref.	6	6.00	100	100	100	100	26	101	99
Wabasso Cotton	4.00	7.01	..	..	..	..	..	60	56
General Industrials—									
Amer. Salesbook, com.	4.00	8.16	49	48	49	49	60	50½	38
Do. pref.	7	7.60	92	92	92	92	33	93	88
Asbestos, com.	1	....	7½	68	68	75½	1765	81	35
Do. pref.	6	5.58	109½	106	106	108½	2547	112	73½
Atlantic Sugar, com.	.	....	27½	24½	26½	25	2730	27½	13
Do. pref.	.	....	65½	61½	65½	65	420	82	40
Bird & Son, pref.	7	....	..	..	..	..	..	83	80
B.C. Fishing	.	....	39½	38½	38½	39	714	41½	19
Burt, F. N., com	10	4.80	53½	52	52	51½	653	54½	44
Do. pref.	7	....	..	..	..	..	..	200	142½
Canada Cement, com.	6	5.76	104½	104	104	104½	739	110½	90½
Do. pref.	7	6.14	114	113	113½	113½	73	115½	107
Cons. Rubber, pref.	7	....	..	..	..	..	..	90	86
Can. Gen. Electric, pref.	7	6.66	55½	52½	52½	53	202	55½	51
Can. Indust. Alcohol	1.28	8.12	16	15½	15½	15½	650	20½	15½
Canadian Salt	8	6.15	130	130	130	120	20	130	112
Carr Factories, com.	.		..	..	..	..	..	2½	1
City Dairy, com.	12	3.75	81	80	80	81	50	87½	65
Do. pref.	7	6.54	107	107	107	107	9	110	104½
Crows Nest Coal	3	....	46	45	46	44	51	49½	35
Cuban Can. Sugar, com.	.	....	5½	5½	5½	5	20	10	5
Do. pref.	.	....	32½	32½	32½	32½	30	44½	31
Dom. Canners, com.	.		111½	108½	110	109	505	113	56½
Do. pref.	7	6.40	109½	107	108½	108½	452	110	94
Dom. Glass, com.	7	6.14	114	113	113	113	50	116½	108½
Do. pref.	7	6.30	..	..	..	..	..	112	110½
Dominion Stores, com.	1.00	....	34½	32½	34	32½	235	34	28½
Do. pref.	8	8.00	101	100	100	101	47	101	97½
Wm. A. Davies	.	....	..	..	..	..	..	32	24
Eastern Theatres, com.	.	....	..	..	..	..	..	15	14
Do. pref.	7	9.52	..	..	..	..	..	76	70
Ford Motor	10	....	..	..	..	..	..	512	512
Frontenac Brew., com.	.	....	60	58	60	65	640	65	54
Do. pref.	7	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	100	100
Goodyear Tire, pref.	7	7.31	96½	95½	96	96½	129	100½	90
Christie Biscuits, com.	.	....	52½	44	52	43	128	52½	31½
Do. pref.	7	5.93	..	..	..	..	..	118	109½
Holt, Renfrew, pref.	.	....	78	78	78	80½	10	82	65
Gilman, com.	.	....	97	97	97	97	75	97	80
Do. pref.	7	6.58	106½	105	106½	105	130	107	100½
Dodge Bros., com.	.	....	24½	22½	23½	22	655	24½	22
Do. pref.	7	8.61	81½	80½	81½	80½	520	81½	80½
King Edward Hotel	.	....	..	..	..	..	..	27	20
Lyall Construction	.	....	25	24½	24½	26	99	29	11
National Brew., com.	.	....	47	42	44½	48	12278	68	41½
Do. pref.	7	7.07	..	..	..	..	..	106½	98
National Brick, com.	.	....	..	..	..	..	..	18	15
Do. pref.	7	9.33	75	75	75	74	44	79½	70
Pacific Burt, com.	6	6.41	..	..	..	..	..	96	93
Do. pref.	7	6.93	101	101	101	102	4	107	101
Port Hope Sanitary, com	.	....	63	63	63	60	25	63	53
Do. pref.	7	7.60	92	92	92	91	23	92	88½
Pure Gold Mfg.	50c	....	23½	23½	23½	23½	190	25½	23½
Rogers, Wm. A., com.	.	....	59½	59½	59½	58	25	65	58
Do. pref.	7	7.60	92½	90	92½	90	16	95	88
Russell Motor, com.	.	....	34	34	34	35	15	35	24
Do. pref.	7	8.23	..	..	..	..	..	86	74½
Sawyer-Massey, pref.	.	....	..	..	..	..	..	12½	5
Sherwin-Williams, com.	6	4.70	..	..	..	..	..	130	115
Do. pref.	7	6.37	109½	108	108	108½	20	110	104½
Sterling Coal	4	9.87	..	..	..	..	..	53	40
Tooke Bros., com.	.	....	8	8	8	..	5	8	8
Do. pref.	.	....	61	60	61	56½	213	61	37
Tuckett Tobacco, com.	4	6.29	63½	63½	63½	65	10	70	59
Do. pref.	7	6.86	102	102	102	101	5	102½	96½
Woods Mfg., com.	.	....	..	..	..	..	..	49	20
Do. pref.	7	10.00	..	..	..	..	..	75	64½
Western Grocers	.	....	7½	7½	7½	8	45	11½	4½
Trust and Loan—									
Canada Landed	10	5.20	96	96	96	97	5	97	80
Can. Permanent	12	6.00	200	200	200	201	30	209	190
Colonial Invest.	6	....	4½	4½	4½	4½	25	4½	4
Hamilton Prov.	10	6.45	..	..	..	..	..	156	154
Huron & Erie	7	5.60	..	..	..	..	..	125	125
Landed Banking	9	6.33	..	..	..	..	..	142	142
Montreal Loan	12+1	6.76	..	..	..	..	..	48	45
National Trust	12	5.47	..	..	..	..	..	223	210
Ontario Loan	11	5.55	99	99	99	100	2	100	99
Real Estate Loan	7	8.04	..	..	..	..	..	88½	87
Toronto Gen. Trusts	12	5.71	..	..	..	..	..	212	208
Toronto Mortgage	10+1	5.97	..	..	..	..	..	92	87½
Union Trust	7	8.23	..	..	..	..	..	85½	85½

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Industrials, Utilities, Etc.—	Bid	Asked
Brooks Steamer (1 pref, 2 com)	..	5
Can. Machinery, com.	3½	6
Can. Machinery, pref.	14	17
Canadian Oil, pref.	94	96
Can. Westinghouse, com.	146	151
Cockshutt Plow, pref.	39	42
Cosgrave Brewery	6	6½
Dom. Comb. Mill (1 pref, 2 com)	30	40
Dom. Power, pref.	93	95
Durant (A)	3½	4½
Durant (B)	4½	5½
Durant (C)	5½	6½
English Electric, pref.	34	36
Famous Players, com.	12	13½
Gunns, Ltd., pref.	34	35½
Imperial Tobacco	6½	7½
King Edward Hotel Deb. A	70	73
King Edward Hotel Deb. B	45	50
K. & S. Tire, pref.	7	10
Loew's Toronto, com.	27	29
Loew's London, com.	1½	2
Loew's Ottawa, pref.	14	17
Massey-Harris	48	50
Mount Royal Hotel, com.	4	5
Mount Royal Hotel, pref.	29	31
North Mexico Power, com.	33	35
Manitoba Power, com.	22	24
Rickenbacker Motors	3	4
Simpson, Robt., pref.	98	99
United Securities, com.	54	56
Western Grocers, pref.	28	32

BOND MOVEMENTS OF THE MONTH

Bonds	Due	%	May 1925 High	May 1925 Low	Latest Quotation Bid	Latest Quotation Asked
Abitibi Power	1940	6	100	..	101	..
Abitibi Power	1931	8	105½	..	105½	..
Alabama T. L.	1962	5	..	..	93½	94
Algoma Steel	1962	5	32½	..	31½	32
Ames Holden	1947	6	..	..	..	..
Belding Paul	1936	5	..	..	85	..
Belgo Can. Pap.	1943	6	..	..	100	100½
Bell Telephone	1955	5	99½	98½	99½	100½
Brompton P.	1941	8	..	..	108½	109½
Brompton P.	1939	6	..	..	99	99½
Burns Co. P.	1943	6½	..	..	100½	102½
Brand-Hend.	1939	6	..	..	90	..
Canada Steam.	1942	7	98½	98½	99	99½
Canada Steam.	1943	5	78	77½	80	80½
Can. Light & P.	1949	5	58	55½	55	..
Chicoutimi Pulp	1943	6	..	..	..	..
Can. Nat. Rys.	1954	5	101½	100½	100½	101½
C.N.R. Income	1930	5	..	..	..	53
Can. Steel	1936	6	..	..	..	..
Can. Pac. Ry.	1934	5	99½	99½	99½	100
Can. Pac. Ry.	1944	4½	93½	92½	93	93½
Canada Paint	1939	5	..	..	..	..
Com. Cable	2397	4	..	..	..	..
Connors Bros	1938	6½	..	..	..	..
Cons. Glass	1935	6	..	..	87	..
Cumberland Ry	1940	5	..	..	..	..
Davies, Wm.	1942	6	..	..	85½	..
Dom. Iron	1939	5	47	..	..	..
Dom. Power	1932	5	..	..	96½	..
Dom. Textile	1949	6	105½	..	105½	..
Duke Price Pow	1949	6	100½	100½	102½	..
East Koot. Pow	1942	7	101½	..	101	102
Electrical Devel	1933	5	100	..	99½	..
Front. Brew.	1951	6	..	..	..	..
H.Smith Paper	1941	7	97½	94½	98½	99½
H.Smith Paper	1934	6	..	..	97	..
Lake Sup. Paper	1941	6	..	..	105	..
Laurentide Pow	1946	5	99½	..	..	..
Laurentide Pow	1946	5½	100½	..	101	102
Laurentian Pow	1936	6	..	..	99½	..
Maple Leaf Mill	1943	6½	..	..	104	..
Montreal L.H.	1933	5	..	..	99½	..
Manitoba Power	1941	7	..	..	103	104
Mattagami P. D.	1949	7	..	..	30	..
Montreal T. &P.	1929	6	..	..	..	..
Montreal Trams	1955	5	93½	91	93½	93½
Mont. Tram. Sc.			9.35	9.00	9.35	..
Montreal Steel	1940	6	100½	..	100	..
Montreal Water	1932	5	..	..	89	..
Montreal Water	1932	4½	..	..	95	..
Mont. Pub. Ser.	1942	5	94½	93	93½	94½
Nor. Ont. L.	1931	6	98	..	99½	100½
N.S. Steel	Deb.	6	..	..	..	58
N.S. Tram	1946	5	..	..	..	85
N.S. Tram	1952	7	..	..	85	90
Ont. Pulp	1931	6	..	..	106	..
Ottawa Gas	1939	6	..	..	102	..
Ottawa & Hull	1948	6	..	..	100½	102½
Ottawa L. H.	1953	6	..	..	..	..
Ottawa River P	1953	6½	99½	..	98	101
Price Bros.	1943	6	100½	100½	100	101
Paton Mfg.	1953	6	100	98½	..	99½
Provincial Paper	1940	6	..	..	..	..
Porto Rico Ry.	1962	5	..	..	75	..
Prov. of Ont.	1948	5	..	..	101½	102
Quebec Power	1953	6	101½	101½	102	..
Que. Jac. Cart.	1931	5	..	..	94	..
Quebec Ry. L.	1951	5	..	..	..	..
Riordon P. & P.	1929	6	..	..	..	..
Saguenay Pulp	1930	6½	..	..	..	..
Shawinigan Cot.	1949	6	..	..	..	85
Shaw. W. & P.	1934	5	..	..	..	..
Shaw. W. & P.	1950	5½	..	..	..	..
Shaw. W. & P.	1950	6	..	..	..	..
Sherbrooke Ry.	1940	5	77½	..	77½	..
South. Can. P.	1948	6	103½	..	103½	..
Spanish River P.	1941	8	107½	107	107½	107½
St. Law. Flour	1941	6	..	..	..	..
St. Law. Paper	1944	6½	..	..	98	100
St. Law. Sugar	1932	6	..	..	91½	..
St. Maur. Val. Cot.	1952	6	79½	..	78½	..
St. Maur. Power	1953	6½	105½	..	107½	108½
Stand. Clay Pro	1942	6	..	..	..	..
Wabasso Cotton	1942	7	..	..	98	..
Windsor Hotel	1943	6½	..	..	103½	..
W. Koot. Power	1943	6	..	..	102½	..
Western Power	1949	5	..	..	93	..
Western Power	1926	7	..	..	99	..
Winnipeg Elec.	1954	6	..	..	96½	97

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FACTORIES AT MONTREAL, TORONTO, OTTAWA WINNIPEG, WELLAND
HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

Pulp and Paper

BARNJUM OUT TO ERECT NEW MILL IN NOVA SCOTIA

Says Price for Pulpwood Will be Higher Than for Export

From Our Own Correspondent.

HALIFAX.—Frank J. D. Barnjum in accepting the nomination as Conservative candidate in Queens County in the forthcoming provincial elections is pledged to give that section of the country a 200 ton paper mill involving the expenditure of $5,000,000. This promise, if fulfilled, will be the largest industrial project in Southern Nova Scotia, and one of the largest single enterprises ever initiated by one individual in this province.

The site of the proposed mill is the Mersey River just above Liverpool, where there is now a pulp mill which has been in operation for some years. It is understood that Mr. Barnjum has the controlling interest of this mill. His project, he says, will mean the distribution of about one million dollars annually in the province for the purchase of pulp, which in amount will be more than all the pulp wood at present exported by the small wood lot owners of the province. The operations of the mill will involve another further amount of $500,000 per year.

When Mr. Barnjum was responding to the reception accorded to him in the convention he said that the price paid for pulp wood in this province to supply this new mill will be higher than the price now received by farmers and owners of wood lots for export and the raw materials will be manufactured in Nova Scotia.

Mr. Barnjum has for many years been closely associated with Nova Scotia forest resources having at one time been the principal lessee of the lands involved in what is known as the "Big Lease" situated in the counties of Inverness and Victoria, Cape Breton Island. This lease comprised the largest single area of Crown lands in Nova Scotia, and was first made to American interests about twenty-five years ago. During the time that Mr. Barnjum's interests were involved in the lease very little was done to develop that particular section except the small exportation of merely the rosined wood. In later years there was a transfer of this property to the Oxford Pulp and Paper Co., Portland, Maine, with paper mills at Rumford, in that state.

In the meantime Mr. Barnjum has been purchasing large tracts of land in Nova Scotia, and been deeply engaged in his campaign for conservation of the forests of the province and for a pulpwood embargo. Up to the recent time he was a pronounced Liberal in politics and had a very close association with the late Murray Government. His appearance in the political arena at this time and in the interest of the Conservatives has lent considerable vigor to the campaign, with the promise that it will bring to the fore the question of Nova Scotia's policy with regard to her forests much more than had Mr. Barnjum remained out of the fight.

The plant at Liverpool, Queens County, of which Mr. Barnjum is one of the principal owners, was founded by J. R. McLeod of Halifax in 1907 and has a capacity of about 22,000 or 25,000 tons of pulp a year, but capable of much greater development. The company now operating the plant owns extensive limits of woodland in Queens, Annapolis and Lunenburg Counties, all adjacent to each other, and it is further believed that they own further limits in other sections of Nova Scotia. There has been some development of power on this river, but in this also, as Mr. Barnjum says, there is a very considerable capacity for development.

The pulp plant's point of shipment has been Liverpool, to which town there is a steam tram road leading down from the mills, about six miles distant to the docks. Liverpool is open all the year, and has opportunities for further development as a port. The town is also on the line of the Halifax South Western, a branch of the Canadian National Railway, and is admirably situated for just such an industry.

ABITIBI WILL SELL ITS SURPLUS POWER

Dickering Now With Town of Cochrane to Buy From Island Falls Plant

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The taking over of the Island Falls power development by the Abitibi Power and Paper Co. from the Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines will include a considerable amount of work on the project by the former organization.

There still remains considerable work to be done on the property which will give employment to probably some 300 men. The dam was built to operate four units of 12.500 horsepower, of which two only are installed at present. The new work consists of the installation of the two other generators of the same horsepower and raising the dam a few feet to give the water supply a greater head. Also a wider channel is being blasted out and general work in connection with the completion of the power house is being carried on.

The work in connection with the transmission line will also employ a considerable number of men.

The directors of the Abitibi Power and Paper recently were in conference with the council of the town of Cochrane, Ontario, in regard to the supply of electric power to the town by the new plant.

Considerable progress has been made in this deal which will result in the company selling a large portion of its surplus power; it is expected that the details of the agreement will be worked out shortly when a definite announcement will also be made.

The Island Falls plant is situated 43 miles north of the town of Cochrane. Last week the directors of Abitibi spent some time in looking over the new plant. While on the inspection trip they were in consultation with the company's engineers.

Pulp Mill May Locate in Northern Manitoba

There is some talk of the Spanish River-McArthur pulp and paper plant being located on Lake Winnipeg instead of at Winnipeg. The city is protesting, Mayor Webb claiming that Winnipeg made it possible for the deal to be arranged. The first deal was for a 200-ton mill at Winnipeg, whereas the new one provides for a mill somewhere in Manitoba. The mayor says the mill would provide much winter employment for the city.

LINCOLN PULP AND PAPER

Lincoln Mills Ltd. has changed its name to Lincoln Pulp and Paper Co.

SHAREHOLDERS CAN SPECULATE ON THE CANNERS' CHANCES

Alternative Proposals Based on Investment and Speculative Features of Stock

Thursday next is the date set for the meeting of Dominion Canners shareholders to give their approval of the final winding up of the company. Letters outlining the three alternative proposals have gone forth to shareholders and an evidence that both the old and new interests are in agreement, is the fact that the two names and two alternatives they are asked to sign proxies for, represent both sides.

Pres. Avern Pardoe signs the letter to shareholders and after outlining the settlement made with Canadian Canners that it should take care of its debt to Dominion Canners by the issue of mortgage bonds, he makes the point that the assets of the holding company will then consist of bonds, preferred and common stocks of Canadian Canners. To distribute these assets and wind up the holding company will eliminate considerable expense. Of the proposed plan of settlement Mr. Pardoe says:

"The directors have agreed with the directors of Canadian Canners to accept 6 per cent. general mortgage 25-year sinking fund gold bonds of Canadian Canners in settlement of the indebtedness of that company to your company. The amount of bonds to be received by your company will be the only bonds to be issued at the present time by Canadian Canners, the remainder of the issue being retained in the treasury of Canadian Canners, Limited, for two purposes, namely: firstly, to retire the bonds issued by your company several years ago, and, secondly, the remaining $2,000,000 par value of bonds to be held in the treasury for the financing of the future growth of Canadian Canners, such last mentioned bonds to be only issued to the extent of two-thirds of the value of any new construction. The total issue of bonds will be sufficient to not only consolidate the indebtedness of Canadian Canners, but will improve its financial position very materially.

Alternative Offers

"When the above mentioned bonds are received by your company its assets will then consist entirely of the said bonds and shares of preference and common stock of Canadian Canners. The directors of your company have, therefore, decided that the most inexpensive, expeditious and satisfactory method of winding up the affairs of your company is to offer to the holders of its preference stock three different options which are considered of equal value, the holders of common stock to receive their proportion of such securities as the holders of preference stock may not elect to accept in exchange for their preference stock. The options for each share of preference stock of Dominion Canners, are as follows:

"First option—To accept 6 per cent. general mortgage 25-year sinking fund gold bonds of Canadian Canners, to the face value of $115 and three-quarters of a share of common stock (face value $100 per share) of Canadian Canners, Limited.

"Second option—To accept $245 face value of preference stock of Canadian Canners.

"Third option—to accept one-half of the first and one-half of the second options.

How They Work Out

"The first option was arranged for the purpose of giving a shareholder the highest form of security which can be made available at the present time and one which should permit of a shareholder realizing more than par for his preference stock in addition to giving him a speculative interest in the form of common stock of Canadian Canners.

"The second option was arranged with a view to giving a shareholder a much more speculative interest in Canadian Canners, which might or might not eventually yield a greater return to a shareholder. The acceptance of this second option, however, would eliminate any prospect of income return for at least several months.

"The third option was prepared with a view to combining the element of definite income return from the first option with the speculative income return from the second option."

In regard to dividends, it is pointed out that in addition to dividends already declared by Dominion Canners a further dividend of 1¾ per cent. will be paid on its preference stock for the second quarter of 1925, and a final dividend of 3½ per cent. will be paid on the common stock. This will be equivalent to 3½ per cent. being paid on each class of stock for the year 1925. Thereafter it is proposed that a distribution of assets will take place.

SOLDIER GRATUITY FIGURES

OTTAWA.—In bonus or gratuities for the soldiers enlisted for the great war, Canada has paid to date $162,310,156. Annual expenditures under this head dwindled from $4,607,647 in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1921, to $78,639 in the fiscal year just closed. In addition large sums of money have been expended in establishing returned soldiers on farms in different parts of the Dominion, as well as aiding them in building houses, purchasing machinery, cattle, etc., much of which has already been repaid by the settlers.

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For your Pipe Herbert Tareyton London SMOKING MIXTURE

ST. MAURICE POWER AWARDED JUDGMENT

May Have Had an Effect on Shawinigan Stock

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The action of the stock of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company in reaching a new high of 155 may or may not be attributable to the company's subsidiary, the St. Maurice Power Company, obtaining a favorable judgment from the Court of Appeals at Quebec on the question of the right to develop power on the St. Maurice River.

The St. Maurice Power Company is almost entirely owned by the Shawinigan Water and Power Company and all its power output is purchased by the former, so, although the Shawinigan interests were not greatly worried over the outcome of the power tangle, yet it may have had its effect on the stock. However, it is generally thought that the solution of the dispute had but little to do with the rise in the stock which is more attributable to the rumors which indicate an increase in the dividend before the close of the present year. In fact, an increased disbursement /was confidently prophesied for a few weeks ago, but as indicated by The Financial Post, this was not announced at that time.

One thing is certain, that the company has been doing well and that the dividend will be increased; but when the increase will be declared, no one as yet knows.

As to the dispute which has been settled by the unanimous judgment of the Court of Appeals, it is a long and involved story, dealing with certain rights which the United Manufacturing Company claimed to have over the present power site which is being utilized by the St. Maurice Power Company. In November, 1924, the courts upheld the claims of the United Manufacturing Company. It is useless to delve into the various claims and counter-claims of the two contestants; suffice it to say that the St. Maurice Company appealed the case and were given a unanimous judgment by the higher court this week.

The plant of the company was completed about April, 1924. From an installation of five units, it delivers approximately 120,000 horsepower to the Shawinigan Water and Power Company.

Purpose of Quebec Power Stock Issue Not Known

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL. — The Quebec Power Company will sell a block of its preferred stock. The authorized preferred stock of the company is $4,000,000 but there is outstanding only $2,209,640 at the present time.

Recently it was announced that the call price of the stock is to be advanced from 102 to 110—this will be ratified by the shareholders of the company next week. The Financial Post learns that this is the first step in the issuing of more preferred stock, though the company will not announce until next week the purpose of, nor the amount of the issue. It is not generally thought though, that the issue is for the purpose of securing more customer owners for the company.

In view of the fact of the company's success since it came under the hand of the Shawinigan Water and Power interests, it is agreed that the new issue will receive a welcome at the hands of investors.

The Trust and Loan Co. Adds £16,741 to Surplus

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—For the year ended March 31, the annual financial statement of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada, shows net profits amounting to £89,085 18s. 6d., and after carrying to the statutory reserve fund the moiety of profits over 6 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital of the company, as required by the Trust and Loan Company of Canada Act and royal charter, viz., £4,042 19s. 3d., the amount of credit of revenue, including £12,698 19s. 2d. brought forward from March 31, 1924, is £97,741 18s. 5d. Profits in the preceding year were shown at £106,509.

Out of this amount the directors paid an interim dividend, free of income tax, on November 28, 1924 amounting to £40,500, leaving a balance of £57,241 18s. 5d. available for distribution. The directors recommended that out of this balance, a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum for the six months ended March 31, 1925, free of income tax, be declared on the paid-up capital, which, with the dividend paid on November 28, 1924, makes 6 per cent. for the year ended March 31, 1925, and leaves a balance of £16,741 18s. 5d. to be carried forward.

National Biscuit Organizes a Canadian Company

National Biscuit has organized a separate Canadian company with capitalization of 500 shares, no par value. It is understood that this company tried for a time to get control of some Canadian companies and failing this has organized a company of its own. In the past the company has done business in the Dominion through an agent. It may be that the new company will handle this business now, or it may be designed to ultimately acquire some Canadian biscuit concerns. Its charter is very wide in its powers.

Public Utilities

TWIN CITY FARE DECISION LIKELY BEFORE JULY 1

Company Asks 7 Cents While City Contends Present 6-Cent Rate Ample

The fare to be charged by Twin City Rapid Transit should soon be known. The Minnesota Railroad Commission is preparing its decision on this point. Testimony in regard the valuation of the company's properties in Minneapolis and St. Paul is all in. The company at the most recent hearing pressed for a 7-cent fare while spokesmen for the city contended that a 6-cent fare was adequate.

The recent hearing was for the purpose of having evidence submitted on the valuation of the lines as of Jan. 1 of this year. The commission had already fixed the valuation of the Minneapolis lines as of Jan. 1, 1922, at $25,332,529 and the St. Paul lines as of Jan. 1, 1924, at $15,998,849. The company's contention was that the Minneapolis lines increased $1,832,667 and St. Paul $206,019 since the previous valuation. The Cities gave the added values as $306,554 and $167,650 respectively. The commission states that it will try and issue its fare order before July 1.

Officials of the company in claiming a 7-cent fare justified, contended that the difference in the valuation, or rates asked in the two cities did not justify a different fare. J. D. Strouse, comptroller of the Minneapolis railway, said that to earn 7.5 per cent. on a valuation of $27,165,396 the company must have a net income of $2,000,000, but the experience of the first quarter of this year indicates that no such figure will be reached. The company expects a decrease of 6.05 per cent. fewer passengers than in 1924, although on the basis of the number of car miles in operation, the service will be better by 1.55 per cent.

What Company Needs

Merely to maintain the service offered in 1924 and to earn a proper dividend, the company will need a car fare of 6.6 cents, Mr. Strouse told the commission. To continue the improved service of 1925 the company will need 6.61 cents, and if it is to make improvements this year of 4.86 over the 1924 standard, as required by a city ordinance of 1920, it will need 7.16 cents. Since 1922, Mr. Strouse added, the company has been operating at a loss under the 6-cent fare.

Dr. Delos F. Wilcox, valuation expert of the city of Minneapolis, contended that the company is not entitled to, and does not need, an increased fare. It can show a profit at the present fare. He disagreed, too, on the 7.5 per cent. of return on its investment, which is asked by the company. He asserted that 6.5 per cent. is enough from the viewpoint of either the corporation or its stockholders. The income from 6 cents fare, Mr. Wilcox added, will amount to $344,545 more than is necessary for payment of dividends, and will be sufficient to take care of all demands at a 7.5 per cent. rate of return.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP SAID TO BE ON WANE

Conclusion in Contest on Future of Power in Which Canadian Wins $5,000 Prize

MONTREAL. — Competing against over four hundred entries in an international competition for the best essay on the development of the electric industry for the ten year period 1920-1930, David Cowan, of the Investment Department of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada, won the first prize consisting of five thousand dollars. Ten thousand dollars was awarded in the competition which was arranged by Bonbright & Co., Inc., New York, bankers.

David Cowan, winner of the first prize was born in London, England, on October 16th, 1923. He attended the Montreal high school, winning the Murray Silver Medal. He is a graduate of McGill University with high honors in economics, political science and French.

In 1930, another prize will be awarded to that contestant whose forecasts of future developments will have been proved most accurate. This prize offered by the American Superpower Corporation will be $10,000 cash.

An analysis of the six highest papers showed many interesting conclusions, in many of which there was a surprisingly close agreement. Among the forecasts was a general prediction that the cost of electricity would continue to decrease, one of these specifically estimating that the 1930 rates would be 9 per cent. under those of 1920; that customer ownership would play an increasingly important part in the work of financing the development of the industry; and a prediction that there would be a decided increase in domestic refrigeration by means of electrification, one paper saying that the growth of this business would be one of the outstanding accomplishments of the decade.

Three winners of the first six prizes predicted a tremendous growth in the percentage of the industry controlled through holding companies, one stating that by 1930, 95 per cent. of the country's generated capacity would be controlled by holding companies. On the subject of farm electrification there was a wider divergence of opinion, two of the six leading contestants stating that there would be a striking increase and another held that farm electrification would play no great part. It was generally conceded that municipal ownership of electric power plants was on the wane.

An analysis of the first six papers showed a close agreement on estimates of conditions as of January 1st, 1930. On estimates of capital invested, for instance, the range was from a low of $9,450,000 to a high of $12,000,000,000 and four of the six papers estimated that $10,000,000,000 would approximate the actual sum.

Sao Paulo Coffee War Has Been Brought to End

The coffee situation in Sao Paulo district, Brazil, is much improved as a result of the ending of the price war with the U. S. This has created a great deal more optimism in this district but will hardly detract from the plan to try and make cotton a second crop. These facts are of importance to Brazilian Traction whose subsidiaries operate in Sao Paulo district. Drought this year has also been a factor, reducing materially the power supply.

DETROIT RAILWAY TO OFFER BONDS; POSITION IS WEAK

Requires an Immediate $1,000,000 to Avoid Foreclosure

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The shareholders of the Detroit United Railways, as indicated in last week's issue of The Financial Post, are to be asked to subscribe $6,150,000 in order to help to place the road on its feet. The plan of reorganization is being submitted to the shareholders for their consideration.

In brief, the plan calls for the authorization of another bond issue of $8,000,000. Of this additional capital, which it is hoped the shareholders will subscribe, some $1,330,000 will go to satisfy creditors who are inadequately secured. The amount of $6,150,000, which is the amount the shareholders will be asked for, is equal to 40 per cent. of the par value of each stockholder's holdings.

It can be seen that in order to obtain this additional money, the company has been forced to offer some inducement to the holder of the stock; for this reason, it is proposed to divide the present stock outstanding, amounting to $15,375,000 in three classes. The division will be as follows:

$7,687,500 cumulative preferred stock bearing dividends at the rate of 3 per cent. the first year, 4 per cent. the second year, 5 per cent. the third year and 6 per cent. per annum thereafter, and $7,687,500 of common stock, of which latter, there would be two classes, A and B. Class B common stock would not be entitled to any dividend in any year until Class A stock had received a dividend or dividends aggregating 7 per cent. in such year. The dividend on Class A stock would be restricted to 7 per cent. per annum.

Half to be preferred.

In other words, the present common stock will be turned into equal amounts of preferred and common—the latter in turn, may rank either as A or B stock.

The shareholders who purchase the full proportion of their share of the new bond issue, which is a general mortgage on the company's properties, will be dealt with thus: for each share of common stock held they will receive half a share of new preferred and half a share of new common A.

Those who purchase less than their full allotment of the bonds will receive preferred and common A stock in the proportion of their holdings on which the full amount of the bonds has been subscribed. For the remainder of their stock they will receive class B common.

Those who refuse to purchase the bonds at all will receive class B common stock for their present holdings.

Company in Desperate Position

The directors of the company explain that it is imperative that the company should have sufficient funds by July 1 with which to meet payments of bond interest due on that date and to meet payments for equipment on which the vendors have a lien. In their circular to the shareholders, the directors submit an estimate of future earnings made by a Chicago firm which has been making a report on the company. This estimate shows a total estimated net earnings for the year ending June 1926 of $1,878,000, but it is based on the understanding that the reorganization plan goes in effect by July 1 next, at least to the extent of providing the $1,660,953 which is immediately necessary. There are also some other expected improvements on which this estimate has been based.

Excluding underlying bonds on some of the various lines of the company, there are now two mortgages outstanding and this proposed issue of $8,000,000 will be a third mortgage. It will mature in ten years.

The reorganization plan points out, that as far as the shareholders' interest in the company is concerned, it is imperative that approximately $1,000,000 be provided by July 1 next. From this it may be taken for granted that the road will go into the hands of the bondholders unless the necessary funds are forthcoming.

If the present issue is subscribed it will be used for these purposes: it will pay off immediate debts; it will redeem an issue of $1,500,000, 6½ per cent. general mortgage bonds now outstanding, and lastly, will provide the company with working capital.

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MEXICAN OUTLOOK NOT VERY BRIGHT

Government Not Strong—Canadian Interests May be in Danger

Sometime ago The Financial Post pointed out that the position of the various Mexican utilities controlled in Canada was not the brightest. Government interference and failure to meet the obligations to these corporations made the situation difficult. Apparently U. S. investments in Mexico are having a similar experience and this has called forth a warning from U.S. Secretary of State Kellog. It is quite apparent that Washington is dubious of the strength of the present Mexican regime. There are evidences of a steady decrease in agricultural and industrial productive capacity of Mexico while disorders are becoming more frequent and socialistic tendencies in labor groups are spreading. U. S. owned agricultural lands and oil properties are being encroached upon by squatters. Mr. Kellog says the U. S. looks to the Mexican government "to restore properties illegally taken." An intimation that another Mexican revolt is to be expected is contained in Mr. Kellog's remark that, "I have seen statements published in the press that another revolutionary movement may be impending in Mexico. I hope very much that this is not true." He adds that "the Mexican government is now on trial before the world."

Jamaica Public Service

MONTREAL.—The net earnings of the Jamaica Public Service Company for the month of April show a marked increase, both in the gross and the net earnings after allowance has been made for interest charges.

Gross earnings are up over $4,000 and the net earnings have increased from $8,191 to $11,622.

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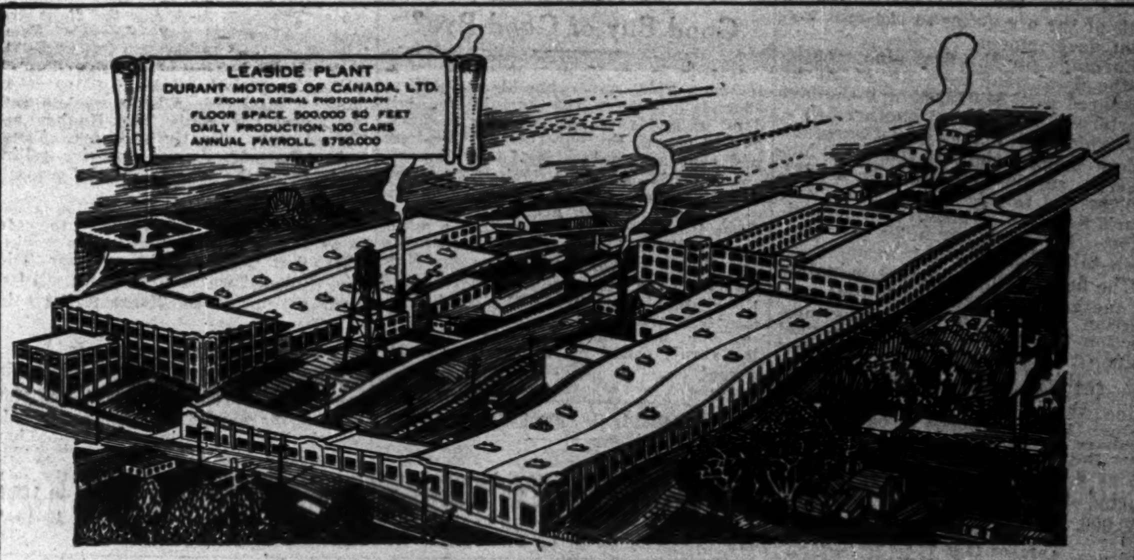

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The international record of Durant products is unique. A recent survey by the Cleveland Plain Dealer establishes the fact that 96.50 per cent. of all cars made on the American continent are produced by twelve companies, one of which is Durant. The Durant, however, is the only one that has achieved its position as one of the twelve world leaders in the short space of four years. That accomplishment is due to the quick recognition by critical and experienced buyers of the inherent supremacy of the Durant products, the Flint, the Durant, the Star and Roadking.

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News of the Mines for the Investor

SEVEN MINES ARE VALUED AT 5 TIMES THE YEAR'S OUTPUT

Interesting Figures From the Market Value of Big Producers

Gold production in Northern Ontario is now on a basis of $30,000,000 yearly. Last year the output was $26,089,000. The year 1924 started out on a basis of $23,000,000 and this year for the first quarter was on a basis of $28,000,000. Since then, however, the power settlement has been reached and the Hollinger output has taken a spurt bringing the output to a $30,000,000 basis. McIntyre will doubtless add its increase this year when it gets its plans for additional hoisting capacity complete, which should carry the total for the year well beyond this mark for the whole year.

With the gold shares so much in the limelight and with Hollinger producing more than half the total, it is interesting to compare the production of the mines with the value which the market puts on the mines. Hollinger is valued at present price levels at better than $72,000,000 or more than the next six gold producers put together, which are valued at $59,794,000. At the same time, out of a production of $25,000,000 Hollinger provided $13,400,000. Another point to note is that while the production of the three main Kirkland Lake properties, Lake Shore, W. Hargreaves and Teck Hughes falls below the total of McIntyre or Dome and is about a quarter of Hollinger, the value which the markets puts on these three mines is just under $30,000,000, or twice the valuation of McIntyre or Dome.

McIntyre Outlook

There is much optimism abroad in regard the McIntyre outlook, usual at this time of the year when the company's fiscal year is nearing an end, and especially so this year when the period just ending has been particularly favorable. Ore reserves, which at the end of the last fiscal year stood at $11,000,000, an advance of $3,000,000 over the previous year, are expected to be at least $2,000,000 higher. There has been much favorable development during the year but the bulk of this, while opening out a great deal of new ore, was not complete enough to make reserves very fast, but puts the mine in a position where reserves can be quickly added to. During the year about 30 per cent. of the ore going to the mill was from development.

Earnings for the first nine months of the fiscal year were $1,254,346 as compared with $1,078,655 and the last quarter will add at least another $400,000, which will make the net earnings before depreciation, $1,700,000. McIntyre's surplus now stands at $3,130,000 and to this will be added this year's net, less dividends and depreciation. Dividends on a 20 per cent. basis take $728,000.

The figures on the market valuation of the gold producers with 1924 production follow. In considering production in relation to the market value, it is generally considered that the required total production of a mine should be double the market value. In other words to pay $15 for a share of Hollinger, one would expect the mine to produce $30 a share, or at a value of $72,000,000 the expected production should be $144,000,000.

	Shares	Price	Value	1924
Hollinger	4,920,000	14.80	72,816,000	13,433,063
McIntyre	800,000	17.80	14,240,000	3,600,874
Dome	953,334	14.25	13,585,009	4,307,624
L. Shore	2,000,000	5.75	11,500,000	1,098,572
W. Harg	2,750,000	4.35	11,962,500	1,088,725
T. Hughes	4,505,144	1.40	6,307,201	1,023,026
Vipond	2,000,000	1.10	2,200,000	596,803
			$132,610,710	25,152,686

KEELEY CARRIES ON NEW EXPLORATION

New Shaft Being Sunk on Original Find and is in Ore

The pessimistic talk that has been going the rounds about Keeley received somewhat of a quietus at the annual meeting of the company in the review of the situation made by Dr. J. MacIntosh Bell. It was a conservative statement but nevertheless indicated that there are some excellent chances of big developments on Keeley yet, while the main ore section is by no means finished. The main interest centres around the new 16-28 vein system in the western part of the property. The 8th level was very good. The 9th, like the Woods' vein development was disappointing, but Dr. Bell expects that there will be something interesting on the 10th where they expect to cut into the zone of mineralization shortly.

No. 5 shaft, which is where the original silver was found on the property, looks well. Values were encountered as soon as the overburden was cut through and are now running around 200 ounces. There is quite a section here to explore. Dr. Bell made the point that development during the year was heavy and considering the exploratory program that was carried out, it was not surprising that ore reserves would be eaten into. Incidentally the reserves were estimated as of Feb. 1, and since that there has been a great deal of development and considerable ore found by diamond drilling that has not been included.

SHOWINGS IN CADILLAC

Good showings have been recently encountered on the Thompson Claims in Cadillac Tp., Quebec. Much free gold was encountered. This property is west of the O'Brien and the surface showings are said to be even more interesting than they were on the latter. Sinking has been going on during the winter on the O'Brien to a depth of a hundred feet and drifting is now in progress with good results.

Lorrain Trout Lake Now On 20 Per Cent. Div. Basis

The announcement that Mining Corporation was to resume dividends overshadowed the statement that accompanied it, that Lorrain Trout Lake would pay its second dividend of 5 per cent. This is just three months after the first declaration and is taken to indicate that the stock is now on a 20 per cent. basis. The company continues to meet with good success. It is sinking a new shaft on the southern part of its property.

NIPISSING HOLDINGS IN LORRAIN LARGE

Plans Are Going Ahead For Active Development Work

Nipissing mines are now said to control 400 to 500 acres in South Lorrain, east of the producing area and abutting Lake Temiskaming. Nipissing did considerable staking a few years ago, taking up part of the lake. Later other claims were acquired for cash. The most recent was the optioning of Penley Claims for $70,000. Lately buildings have been erected and preparations made for the sinking a shaft to 500 feet to reach the lower contact, the proven ore bearing zone on the Canadian Lorrain to the west.

There are many known fractures on these properties including the Maidens Valley fault and wherein geological conditions are adjudged highly favorable for the finding of silver deposition.

As Nipissing has already diamond drilled the property it is generally thought that this work must have given good results.

Hunton in Need of Funds To Carry on Exploration

There is talk of reopening Hunton in Kirkland Lake. New finances are undoubtedly needed as the recent statement indicates cash is low with 779,000 shares in the treasury. H. M. Porteous, manager, says of the past work that development completed was confined to crosscutting north on 375-ft. level from the shaft to encounter the large vein shown in No. 5 drill hole 800 ft. from the shaft; with payable ore indicated in this hole. This vein was found in the sediments and showed a width of 36 feet between the walls; with one 5-foot section giving $4.00 in sampling. Further diamond drilling at depth indicated the prophyry underlying the sediments at approximately 800 feet. This No. 2 vein holds great possibilities. Diamond drilling south on No. 1 vein system indicated the break but where encountered did not show values. Two sludge samples showed $3.00 and $4.00 respectively over 10-ft. widths at 500-ft. A new hoist capable of going to 1,200-ft. is needed.

Good Buy or Good-Bye?

Hattie 7 per cent. cumulative preferred shares, par value $1 are selling around 7 cents. The cumulative dividend of one year will pay for a share, but of course the question of how long will they accumulate is the all important one. It is reported that American Smelting and Refining is making an examination of the property and if it takes it up and it develops into a mine, they will take 55 per cent. of the profits and Hattie 45 per cent. Some say Hattie is a good buy, others say it should be spelled Good-Bye. The capitalization is $5,000,000 preferred and as much common, but some of the latter is being slowly called in. It is selling under a cent.

DRILL OSTROM GOLD

Boston Creek is coming to the front. Barry Hollinger is producing. Gold Hill is looking well, and now Ostrom Gold is to be opened with J. W. Morrison as consulting engineer. An extensive drilling campaign is to be undertaken.

MINING SHARES ARE SELLING AT BETTER LEVEL THIS WEEK

Almost General Advance Throughout the List Has Taken Place

As if in answer to those who were picturing a complete route of mining share prices as a result of the audit which the Standard Exchange is going to put into force, the market during the past week had almost a general rise to higher price levels. The fact that the audit is to be speeded up and take place about July 1 instead of in September was announced during the week and did not cause a flurry.

Practically all the good issues with the exception of Hollinger, McIntyre and Wright-Hargreaves advanced. These three are each selling 5 cents lower. It is just possible that taking up stocks held on margin, played a part in the rise as some of the trading gave such an impression.

Argonaut which has been selling at 24 for some time advanced 5 points. It is reported that the mill is doing well and were it not for the bond issue standing ahead of the stock, it would undoubtedly sell at a much better level.

Beaver was three cents better at 28, presumably on the development at Kirkland Lake Gold, while the shares of the latter were only a half point better at 37. Canadian Lorrain was a couple of points weaker at 28, despite the optimistic report of the management at the annual meeting. Early in the year this stock was selling at 50. Castle in the week moved from 78 to 85½ and then back to 81 and then 83½. There has been a steady demand for the shares as there are optimistic reports going the rounds in regard developments and the company's fiscal year ends June 30. The winding up of Trethewey has focused attention on Castle and many holders who have odd lots from the Exchange are evening up their holdings.

It has been some weeks since any Coniagas came out and this week it sold at $1.75 compared with $1.60 for the last sale. Consolidated West Dome was fractionally stronger at 14½. Since the middle of April there has been 1,200,000 shares of C. W. D. traded in between 13 and 15 cents, the great bulk at 14 cents. The statement that Crown Reserve will not have to shut down evidently set at rest fears in this regard with the result that during the week the stock sold up 7 points to 30. Dome was 20 cents better. There is much hopeful news coming out in regard developments in the greenstones. Keeley picked up a few points and Lake Shore 5. La Rose was 4 points better. It is stated that the plan to list the stock in New York is now going ahead. Lorrain Consolidated is very much like C. W. Dome, there is a steady demand and sale at about the same price, 14 cents. The past week saw the fight over control smoothed out. Lorrain Trout Lake moved up 12 points to $1.07 on the declaration of the second dividend, while Mining Corporation sold up 33 points to $2.83. Nipissing is a little weaker, selling below par while Teck-Hughes and Vipond were slightly stronger. Tough Oakes Burnside was a surprise selling up to 36 on the report that the property is now carrying itself.

Quite a number of the smaller issues, those that some are pleased to refer to as the "cats and dogs" were weaker. There has been a fight on over Baldwin. Bidgood was a little down. Clifton made a point or so. Keora was a point better.

CANADIAN LORRAIN

Canadian Lorrain is developing with considerable promise, shareholders were told at the annual meeting by Dr. McIntosh Bell, managing director. There are "some hundreds of thousands ounces of silver," developed, he said, in discussing the work to date. Shoots opened up so far run 22, 28 and up to 165 ft. in length with an average of 40 to 63 ounces over 21 to 42 inches.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS
WEEK ENDING JUNE 16

	Par Value	Div. Rate	Yield	High for wk.	Low for wk.	Close June 16	Close June 9	Sales for wk.	Range 1925 High	Range 1925 Low
Apex	$1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	4	2½
Algonquin	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	3	1
Argonaut	1	..	..	29	23½	29	24	80000	48	22½
Atlas	1	..	..	3½	3¼	3½	3½	2000	5	3
Baldwin	1	..	..	3	2½	2½	3	30800	7	2
Beatty	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	1¼	½
Barry Hollinger	1	..	..	49½	45	49½	45	60250	50	40
Beaver	1	..	..	28	25½	28	25½	20800	37	25½
Bidgood	1	..	..	6¾	6½	6½	7	3600	16½	5½
Boston Creek	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	7	4½
Buckingham	1	..	..	3½	3	3½	3	1500	5¾	2½
Can. Lorrain	1	..	..	28	28	28	31½	1500	50	28
Capitol	1	..	..	29	28½	29	29	5500	37½	26½
Castle Tre.	1	..	..	85	78½	83½	78	32511	85	71
Clifton Con.	1	..	..	8¾	6½	8¾	6	71200	25½	6
Coniarium		..	..	1.00	1.00	1.00	2.40	21	2.45	1.00
Coniagas	5	5	14.2	1.75	1.60	1.75	1.60	625	2.30	1.45
Cons. Smelters	25	6	1.7	85½	77½	84½	79	11925	85½	48
Cons. W. Dome	1	..	..	14½	13	14½	13½	53250	22	11
Col. Kirkland	1	..	..	4	3	3	4	14000	10½	3
Crown Res.	1	..	..	30½	22½	30	23	44500	54½	21½
Davidson C.	1	..	..	2½	2	2	2½	1500	5	2
Dome Mines	None	2	14.0	14.25	14.00	14.25	14.05	926	16.50	12.90
Everett	1	..	..	5½	5	5	5	39500	10	4½
Inter. Nickel, com	25	..	..	31	29½	30	29½	485	31	24½
Gold Reef	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	2	1
Goldale	1	..	..	17	16	16½	16½	4500	22½	14½
Hattie	1	..	..	1¾	1	1	1½	45550	2¾	½
Hattie P	.	..	..	12	7	7	11	172500	67	4½
Hillcrest, com	.	..	..	60	60	60	60	15	60	60
Hollinger	5	20.80	7.0	14.85	14.80	14.81	14.80	1535	15.65	13.85
Hunton	1	..	..	5¾	5½	5¾	5½	12000	8½	4½
Inspiration	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	10	7
Indian	1	..	..	6	6	6	7	1500	17	5
Keora	1	..	..	10½	8½	10½	9½	33100	19½	9
Keeley	1	24	13.0	1.88	1.83	1.84	1.82	25775	2.32	1.75
Kirk. Lake	1	..	..	37½	35½	37	35	16600	50	35
Lakeside	1	..	..	6½	5	5	6½	13800	15¾	5
La Rose	1	..	..	50	46	50	46	47300	55	7½
Lake Shore	1	20+5	4.3	5.81	5.65	5.73	5.70	4150	6.10	4.51
Lorrain T. L.	1	20	19.8	1.25	1.01	1.07	95	6700	1.34	90
Lorrain	1	..	..	14½	13½	14½	14	65100	24	12½
McIntyre	20	20	5.6	18.00	17.75	17.80	17.90	2560	18.25	16.00
McKinley	1	..	..	28½	25½	28½	26	19600	44½	15½
Mining Corp.	5	10	18.0	2.90	2.73	2.77	2.46	17450	3.16	2.35
Moneta	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	18½	13
Newray	1	..	..	21	18	20½	17	11000	28½	17
Nipissing	5	12+6	18.7	5.00	4.70	4.95	5.00	2480	6.80	4.65
Night Hawk	1	..	..	25	25	25	23½	1100	49½	23
Ophir	1	..	..	5½	4½	5½	4½	39000	7¼	3
Pete Lake	1	..	..	7½	7	7½	7¼	12800	12	6½
Porc. Crown	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	8	3½
Premier Gold	1	32	13.9	2.30	2.20	2.30	2.20	2850	2.58	2.15
Preston E.D.	1	..	..	8½	7½	8	7½	30000	12	6½
Teck Hughes	1	..	..	1.41	1.34	1.40	1.38	36400	1.49	1.23
Thomp. Krist	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	3	1
Timiskaming	1	..	..	18	18	18	16	1000	30	15
Tough Oakes	5	..	..	35½	26½	35	26	93775	45	20
Trethewey	1	..	..	21	19½	21	18½	6650	22	16½
Victory Silver	1	..	..	27	24	25	25½	104500	31	14
Vickers	1	..	..	4	4	4	3½	3500	20½	3½
Vipond Cons.	1	..	..	1.10	1.05	1.10	1.05	3018	1.42	1.01
Wakenda	1	..	..	1½	1½	1½	2	6000	3½	1½
Wasapika	1	..	..	1¼	1	1	1¼	4300	3¾	1
West Tree	1	..	..	2½	2½	2½	2	5000	5	2
Wettlaufer	1	..	..	4½	3¾	4½	4	2200	16	3½
Wright-Har.	1	20	4.60	4.45	4.30	4.35	4.40	1600	4.95	4.15
Oil Companies										
B. A. Oil	25	2+2	6.6	39	38½	38½	39	2108	41½	36½
Imperial	25	25c	7.3	34½	34	34	33½	3045	34½	27½
Inter. Pet.	5	25c	.90	27½	27	27½	26½	1140	28½	22
North Star, pref.	5	7	8.7	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.10	610	4.25	3.90
Continental	.	25c	.90	27½	26½	27	26½	1180	29	22½

Concentrator is Likely For Gowganda Property

An official announcement from Pres. W. Gunton, Keora Mines, on Calcite Lake property, Gowganda, intimates that a concentrator will be erected on the property and concentrates instead of ore shipped. The Post intimated that such a plan would be followed, some time ago. The statement says there are some six or seven faces in ore of good grade and much of it high enough grade for shipment. In all there are close to a thousand feet of underground work, about two-thirds of which has been in ore—the only dead work being an exploration crosscut on the third level. While it is premature to talk of ore in sight, Mr. Gunton says, it can conservatively be said that a considerable tonnage of pay ore seems definitely assured and high-grade is being bagged daily.

The purchase price of the property is $60,000 and is to be paid out of profits, 50 per cent. to each until it is paid for.

SILVER AND OTHER METALS

June—	15	16	17	18
Silver—				
Lond. (d.)	31⅝	31⅝	31 13/16	31 11/16
New York	68⅝	68⅞	69⅛	68⅝
Copper	—	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Lead	—	8.25	8.25	8.25
Zinc	—	7.02	7.00	7.00

UNITED STATES MAY SLASH INCOME SURTAX FURTHER

(Continued from page 1)

business. He said, "Under excessive rates, industry cannot function normally, but is constantly being forced into wasteful channels. This unnatural diversion yields no revenue to the government and is costly to industry. Excessive rates cost the taxpayer $2. The government get $1 and the other is thrown away, resulting in a loss to the accumulated wealth of the country upon which alone the continued prosperity of it all depends. It is the economically unsound basis of surtaxes which is alone responsible for this loss.

Where Will Canada Stand?

The forecast of still further reductions in the United States income tax is of great significance to Canada, for it is recognized that Canada cannot hope to draw capital for investment when taxation in this country is on a higher level than in the United States. When the difference becomes as marked as it now promises to become with the forecast American revisions the situation is likely to develop seriously for Canadian business.

Canadian business men may recall the excellent address of Brigadier General Lord, Director General of the United States Budget, in Montreal, recently. In this address, General Lord pointed out that it used to be the custom in the United States to ask various governmental departments how much money they required and then to adjust taxes and finances to meet these expenses. The plan now was to advise the various departments how much they could spend, and to see that these departments kept within these limits.

Tax Reduction Popular Policy

That is what is being done across the line. The policy of business—the policy of tax reduction through forced economy—has become the popular policy of the people and the politicians as well. It is being made to work very excellent, definite results as the income tax reductions already effected and the promised additional reductions indicate.

Business men in Canada are demanding the same policy for Canada, but as yet they have not been heard, as have the business men of the U. S. Canadian business men know that tax reduction is possible in Canada because in the past few years they have reduced the expenses of their own business enterprises and they feel that what they have had to do the government can do; not only can do but must do if Canada is going to be a country in which business effort is to be worth-while.

We Can Cut Taxes

Expenses can be reduced in Canada without the slightest difficulty. There are hundreds of luxuries that we have become so accustomed to that we consider them necessities. They can be eliminated with the savings of millions of dollars for tax payers. The country is not running either on a pay-as-you-go or a cash and carry principle.

Economy can be forced as it has been forced in business offices and in United States government departments by cutting appropriations first and then by cutting expenses to fit appropriations.

Canada will have to come to this practical system of forcing departments to cut their garment according to the cloth that is available. A private business does not ask its various departments how much money they want to spend, but rather figures out how much is available for them and then puts it up to the head of each department to keep his expenditures within the limits set down.

The voice of business in Canada is as clear as it was in the United States before the politicians woke up and it declares that tax reduction is the most important thing before the government to-day.

According to a copyright despatch to the Toronto Mail and Empire and Montreal Gazette from John MacCormack, London, Canada is the fourth highest taxed nation in the world. Figures gathered by the Royal Statistical Society show:

Taking the percentage of taxation to the total net income of the country concerned, which was declared to be the best method, taxation for 1923 and 1924 was stated to be as follows:

Germany, 26 per cent.; Britain, 22.1 per cent.; Japan, 21.8 per cent.; Canada, 19.2 per cent.; Australia, 18.4 per cent.; France, 17.8 per cent.; United States, 10.5 per cent.

Canada's percentage of taxation to net income before the war was 13 per cent

What of the Mines?
This week's issue of "The Mining News" contains a survey of the present position of the mining industry also specific reports on leading properties.
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Hon. Chas. McCrae, Minister of Mines for Ontario, in a recent speech said:—"Based on the figures of last year and the increase to date the total gold production of New Ontario for this year will be twenty-eight millions, exclusive of the production in new mines."
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Current Events in Banking World

BANKS FINANCE BUSINESS; THEY DON'T CREATE IT

Not Their Place to Establish New Business Projects

By SIR JOHN AIRD,
In address to the C.M.A. banquet at Hamilton.

There is a misconception in the minds of some public men as to the proper functions of a banker. It is wrongly assumed that the banker is the originator and controlling factor in industrial, mining, manufacturing and other undertakings; that his main concern is to help, with the bank's money, projects in which the management of the banks have a large or possibly majority interest.

Particularly in this country and in Great Britain, bankers do not undertake to establish lines of business into which banking capital may be adventured. They are not industrial or manufacturing leaders, as the men before me very well know. Bankers prefer to leave to the men engaged in manufacturing and industry the origination and making of plans for manufacturing, mining and industrial development. When these plans are perfected and money is wanted to give effect to the plans, the Canadian banker is ready to be consulted and to study the proposals carefully. His first consideration is: Is this a project, if money is advanced thereto, from which in due time repayment will be obtained together with a reasonable interest return? And secondly, will the undertaking in addition prove remunerative to its promotors? Unless the banker concludes that the undertaking will prove advantageous to its sponsors, he will prefer to have nothing to do with it, even though the bank's money and interest be amply secured. Hazardous undertakings must necessarily be given a wide berth and the banker constantly finds it necessary to chill the enthusiasms of men for projects with alleged "millions in them." Sometimes, no doubt, the banker makes mistakes and refuses financial assistance to proposals which ultimately succeed; but his attitude must of necessity be conservative. The bank only gets interest, out of which a high overhead must be maintained, and it would take the net banking gain of scores,—yes, hundreds—of successful operations to make good one considerable loss.

How Canadian Banks Have Reduced Branches

Since the beginning of the present year the Canadian banks have reduced the number of their branches by over 50. In September, 1921, the banks had 4,923 branches, of which over 4,700 were in Canada. At the end of April last they had reduced this to 4,154, of which 3,967 were in Canada. A comparison follows:

	Dec., 1921	Dec., 1922	Dec., 1923	Dec., 1924	Apr., 1925
Canada	4,686	4,472	4,234	4,028	3,967
Newfound.	47	43	28	25	24
Elsewhere	155	156	169	164	163
Total	4,888	4,671	4,431	4,217	4,154

Number of branches in detail as of March 31 last, against October 31, 1923, follows, showing total branches and number outside Canada:

	Mar. 31, 1925		Oct. 31, 1923	
Banks:	Total	Outside Canada	Total	Outside Canada
Commerce	564	16	505	16
Dominion	119	2	121	3
Nationale	598	1	343	1
Imperial	182	..	191	..
Montreal	638	15	579	16
N. Scotia	296	36	309	36
Provinciale	350	..	312	..
Royal	663	115	697	114
Standard	230	..	162	..
Toronto	164	..	165	..
Union	328	2	348	2
Weyburn	25	..	26	..
*Sterling	..	..	77	..
†d'Hochelaga	..	..	342	..
‡Hamilton	..	..	147	..
§Molsons	..	..	127	..
Totals	4,157	187	4,451	188

*Merged with Standard.
†Merged with Provinciale.
‡Absorbed by Commerce.
§Absorbed by Montreal.

MOVE TO LARGER OFFICES

Bank of Montreal has enlarged its Ontario Administrative offices in Toronto. The old head office of Bank of British North America is being occupied instead of the Toronto office of the old Merchants Bank, where it has been of late. S. C. Norsworthy, with James Anderson as assistant, has charge.

Staff Gossip

J. E. Curry, for some time manager of the Bank of Toronto at Lyndhurst, has been transferred to Gaspe, Que.—Standard, Kingston.

* * *

A. B. Clarke has been appointed manager of the Bank of Toronto at Allandale, succeeding F. C. Waram, who was recently transferred to Bethany.—Examiner, Barrie.

* * *

Miss Bond, formerly of the Canadian Bank of Commerce staff here, has been transferred from the Dauphin to the Basswood, Man., branch.—Enterprise, Rouleau.

* * *

Hilliard McCauley, who has been teller in the local branch of the Bank of Montreal for the past year, has been promoted to the office at Mitchell.—Standard, Markdale.

* * *

C. C. Ostrom, teller in the Bank of Montreal, has left for Bridgeburg, to which point he has been transferred. His place here is being taken by H. J. Rudolph, of Guelph.—Herald, Hespeler.

* * *

W. Verner Gordon, assistant manager of the Winnipeg main office of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, has been promoted to the inspectorship of Saskatchewan branches of the institution with headquarters in Regina. Mr. Gordon assumed his present position in 1920, coming here from Brandon at that time, where he had been manager of the wheat city branch.—Tribune, Winnipeg.

* * *

After over fifteen years as manager of the Brockville branch of the Bank of Nova Scotia and its predecessor, the Metropolitan Bank of Canada, W. G. McClellan has been appointed to establish a branch of the same institution in Windsor. J. A. Fiott, assistant manager of the Vancouver branch, will assume management of the Brockville Branch.—British Whig, Kingston.

Home-made Gas Bomb To Protect Bank Vault

The Minnesota Bankers' Association recently issued a bulletin in response to a number of inquiries from member banks regarding the use of gas in vaults and safes. The bulletin says:

There are various compositions in the market as the idea is not new, and each is equally effective in preventing a burglary, providing entrance is not made through the side of the wall, or if a mask is not used. It is added protection however and we favor its use.

If members wish to instal it themselves, take a quart either of crude ammonia or formaldehyde and place it in a receptacle fastened on the inside of the vault door near the lock. Two pint bottles, one of each kind, can be used.

23 BANK BRANCHES CLOSED DURING MAY

Only Three Offices Were Opened—A Net Loss of 20 For Month

Returns from the Canadian chartered banks show that during the month of May there were only three new branch offices opened, while during the same period twenty-three offices were closed. The Banque Provinciale closed ten subagencies in the Province of Quebec. Following is a list of the branches opened and closed during the month:

OPENED

Canadienne Nationale — Paspebiac, Que., Hauteville.

Montreal—Didsbury, Alta.

CLOSED

Canadienne Nationale—Val Jalbert, Que.

Montreal—Meaford, Ont.; Montreal, St. Timothee & St. Catherine Sts.; Vancouver, Hastings & Seymour Sts.

Nova Scotia—Chudiere St., Ottawa; Debec, N.B.

Provinciale—St. Eusebe sub-agency to S. Pascal; St. Gerard sub-agency to Disraeli; Ste. Florence sub-agency to Val-Brillant; St. Etienne des Gres sub-agency to St. Barnabe; Precieux Sang, sub-agency to Gentilly; S. Sylvere sub-agency to Gentilly; St. Albert d'Arthabaska sub-agency to Victoriaville; Piopolis sub-agency to Lac Megantic; St. Agnes sub-agency to La Malbaie; Ile aux Grues sub-agency to Montmagny; Staples, Ont., sub-agency to S. Joachim.

Royal—Yorkton, Sask.; Stonewall, Man.; Peace River, Alta.

Union—Bay and Dundas Sts., Toronto; Sussex, N.B.; Jenner, Alta.

Weekly Bank Clearings

(In comparison with the same week last year.)

WEEKLY BANK CLEARINGS
EASTERN CITIES

	Jne. 12 1924	Jne. 11, 1925
Halifax	$2,872,359	$3,238,415
St. John	3,521,769	2,582,524
Moncton	771,659	955,874
Sherbrooke	779,013	921,059
Quebec	5,844,304	6,926,304
Montreal	94,480,321	94,587.899
Ottawa	7,364,083	7,704,825
Kingston	687,186	852,206
Toronto	94,100,326	94,828,138
Peterboro'	823,708	848,504
Hamilton	5,205,613	5,313,793
London	3,472,349	3,149,985
Brantford	1,022,151	1,110,776
Kitchener	1,286,095	1,356,303
Windsor	3,866,105	3,820,274
Total East	$228,097,941	$228,191,879

WESTERN CITIES

	Jne. 12 1924	Jne. 11, 1925
Ft. William	$ 941,413	$ 841,279
Winnipeg	48,115,754	40,600,919
Brandon	475,417	608,243
Regina	3,135,739	3,655,772
Moose Jaw	1,036,945	943,717
Saskatoon	1,589,952	1,612,801
Prince Albert	309,788	334,097
Lethbridge	469,036	513,573
Calgary	6,371,189	5,858,820
Edmonton	3,987,065	4,873,857
Medicine Hat	312,074	285,726
New Westmin.	686,608	747,331
Vancouver	15,131,944	15,529,504
Victoria	2,083,761	2,194,231
Total, West	$84,645,685	$78,599.870

FINDS OWNERS FOR OLD BANK BALANCES

A Gentleman From Montreal Turns up at London, Ont., On an Unusual Mission

LONDON.—A gentleman from Montreal called at the city hall with a proposition to recover money for the city, the existence of which was unknown to civic officials. He proceeded to trace two amounts, one for $17.60 deposited by the board of health in 1854, and another item of $3.60 which stood to the credit of the "Village of London West" in the same year. The $17.60 is now worth $140, and the $3.60 has grown to about $29.

"There is nothing intricate about this man's method of making a living," comments the London Advertiser. "It's unusual, that's all, and probably others have not done the same thing because they have not the same inquiring sort of mind. He probably secures the statements of banks, in which they make a report of all unclaimed amounts remaining on their books. It is then his business, and a very legitimate one, to get to work and find the owners of these unclaimed balances, taking his commission for his work according to the amounts recovered. There are cases where the work would no doubt be comparatively simple, and others where searching would require considerable time and expense. It is not difficult to understand that a person would be willing to pay a commission for the possession of a sum of money about the existence of which he previously knew nothing.

"The Montreal gentleman, we understand, is carrying his operations to England shortly. It goes to show there are ways of making a living that are not written down under the usual classification of vocations. 'Gold-digger' is a phrase that seems to fit and sufficiently describe this calling."

How They Treat Bandits In the Western States

MINNEAPOLIS. — The Minnesota Bankers' Association has taken active steps and will resort to drastic measures to rid the state of bank bandits and protect member banks from this class of criminals. This work is in the hands of F. P. Fellows, secretary of the association, and C. D. Brown, manager of the protective branch of the association. The plan of operations is to mobilize a force of 4,000 hand-picked former service men armed with most effective equipment, both in guns and automobiles. It is expected this will be put in operation through the district meetings to be held this month and through various county organizations. Five men will be picked for each city and town and sworn in by special deputy sheriffs.

This organization will be known as the Minnesota County Rangers and will have the backing of every bank in the state, each bank subscribing to a reward fund. Several counties in the state already have vigilance committees fully armed and ready to make war on bank bandits, and are in position to cooperate with this move.

Exchange

EXCHANGE

The central movement in the exchange markets still is the heavy selling of French and Italian exchange which has depressed the former to about 4.75 and the latter to around 3.75. Sterling remains strong at 4.85⅝.

New York funds are at a discount of 1-64 this week, in relation to the Canadian dollar.

NEW YORK FUNDS

			Last Year	
	High	Low	High	Low
June 11	x1-64	x1-64	1 3-4	2 21-32
June 12	x1-64	x1-64	1 13-16	1 3-4
June 13	Par	x1-64	1 25-32	1 23-32
June 15	Par	x1-64	1 23-32	1 11-16
June 16	Par	x1-64	1 11-16	1 21-32
June 17	x1-64	x1-64	1 3-4	1 23-32

xDiscount.

STERLING, FRANCS AND LIRE

	Sterling Demand	Francs Demand	Lire Demand
June 11	4.85⅝	4.87½	3.96¼
June 12	4.85 9/16	4.85½	3.95
June 13	4.85⅝	4.85½	3.94½
June 15	4.85¾	4.80¾	3.87
June 16	4.85⅞	4.76	3.82¼
June 17	4.85⅝	4.76	3.78¾

RAILWAY EARNINGS

Canadian Pacific Railway

Week end:	1925	1924	Change
June 14	$2,813,000	$3,207,000	—$ 394,000

Canadian National Railways

Week end:	1925	1924	Change
June 14	4,049,129	4,508,917	—$ 459,788
Jan. 1 to June 14	95,417,351	103,995,611	—8,578,260

Statistical and Publicity Man Available

Young man, of good education, with two years' experience as financial and insurance editor of important publication, and five years as editor of successful business newspaper, desires position. Interested in publicity and statistical work for financial house or life insurance company. Has had close contact with investing and insuring public; also intimate with the automotive field and its problems. Employed at present, but can be available on short notice. Box 13, Financial Post, Toronto.

Current Loans Curtailed and Call Loans Increased

A decrease of $8,285,000 in current loans marked the Canadian bank return to the government for the month of April. Current loans are now $96,000,000 less than they were a year ago. In addition there was a reduction in loans abroad of $11,317,000 together with considerable reductions in loans on public securities and loans on railway securities. With the surplus funds available the banks increased call loans abroad by $28,900,000 and call loans in Canada by $4,133,000; municipal loans were increased by $2,200,000.

Savings deposits showed a reduction during April of $2,267,000, but an increase for the year of $52,459,000, while demand deposits, which showed an increase during the month of $21,775,000, were higher by $8,933,000 than a year ago. Foreign deposits showed a decline of $21,284,000, but the total was still higher by $28,673,000 than a year ago. Following are comparative figures showing changes for the month and year:

BANK STATEMENT FOR MONTH OF APRIL
Immediately Available Liquid Resources.
Assets

	April 1925	March 1925	Change	April 1924	Change
Specie	$ 56,744,177	$ 57,136,318—	$ 391,141	$ 59,656,186—	$ 2,912,009
Dom Notes	135,549,867	134,773,317+	776,550	146,745,862—	11,195,995
Gold res.	52,702,533	53,452,533—	750,000	65,602,533—	12,900,000
U. K. Banks	7,172,146	6,164,497+	1,007,649	8,252,652—	1,080,506
For. Banks	57,183,898	74,665,585—	17,481.687	46,253,720+	10,930,178
For. curr.	27,653,287	28,981,810—	1,328.523	27,285,744+	367,543
Gov. Secs.	353,067,899	354,136,356—	1,068,457	298,170,194+	54,897,705
Call Loans, Abd.	228,911,396	200.008,128+	28,903,268	205,348,227+	23,563,169
	$ 918.985,203	$ 909,317,544+	$ 9,667,659	$ 857,316,118+	$61,670,085
Loans and Securities Other Than Those of Canadian Government					
Pub. secs.	$ 151,364,585	$ 153,927,796—	$ 2,563.211	$ 130,270,307+	$21,094,278
Rly. secs.	59,574,528	60,969,877—	1,295,349	55,703,355+	3,971,173
Can. Call Loans	119,836,937	115,703.593+	4,133,344	108,979,049+	10,857,888
Current	909,360.244	917,645,337—	8,285,093	1,005,425,951—	96,065,707
Loans ab'd.	210,774,040	222,091,308—	11.317,268	179,737,914+	31,036,126
Prov. Loans	13,561,604	14,473,923—	912,319	13,459,229+	102,375
Municipal	67,030,640	64,822,700+	2,207,940	76.519,086—	9,488,446
	$1,531,602,578	$1.549,634,534—	$18,031,956	$1,570,094,891—	$38,492.313
Other Assets					
Non-Curr. Loans	$11,229,076	$11,135,684+	$ 93,392	$16,571.708—	$ 5,342,632
Real Estate	8,678,334	8,778,100—	99,766	6,912,785+	1,765,549
Mortgages	4,066,525	4,081.293—	14,768	3,946,357+	120,168
Premises	72,968,762	73,127,735—	158,973	71,050,166+	1,918,596
Lets. of cred.	61,450.095	61,931,610—	481.515	50,635,142+	10,814,953
Loans to Comp.	5,807,961	5,864,741—	56,780	10,151,220—	4,343,259
Other Assets	3,447,563	3,416,512+	31,051	3.938,994—	491,431
	$167,648,316	$ 168,335,675—	$ 687,359	$ 163,206,372+	$ 4,441,944
Total	$2,618,236,097	$2,627.287,753—	$ 9,051,656	$2,590,616,381+	$27,619,716
Note Cir. Dep.	6,235,845	6,240,651—	4,806	6,125,240+	110,605
Int. Bk. Bal.	128,848,218	117,722,574+	11,125,644	131.835,510—	2,987,292
Gross	$2,753,320,160	$2,751,250,978+	$ 2,069,182	$2,728,577,131+	$24,743.029
LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC					
Liability to Government and Circulation					
Circulation	$150,761,459	$157,888,900—	$ 7,127,441	$161.654,759—	$10,893,300
Dom. Govt.	23,945,184	20,366,934+	3,578,250	61,023,632—	37,078,448
Prov. Govt.	29,113,355	26,038.382+	3,074,973	36,469,283—	7,355,928
Govt. Advances	17,600,000	14,700,000+	2,900,000	37,800,000—	20,200,000
Deposits by Public					
Demand Dep.	513,221,775	491,445,945+	21,775,830	504,288,570+	8,933,205
Savings Dep.	1,263,964,473	1,266,231,798—	2,267,325	1,211,504,684+	52.459,789
Total	$1,777,186.248	$1,757,677,743+	$19,508,505	$1.715,793,254+	$61,392,994
Foreign Dep.	367,573.912	388,858,362—	21,284.450	338,900,651+	28,673,261
Due Banks Abroad, Etc.					
U. Kingdom	$8.179.870	$9.043,411—	$ 863,541	$4,921,022+	$ 3,258,848
Foreign	31,192,964	27,546,729+	3,646,235	30,441,696+	751,268
Bills Pay.	10,566.431	11,368,384—	801,953	8,513,797+	2,052,634
Lets. of Cred.	61,450,095	61,931,610—	481,515	50,635,142+	10,814,953
Other liab.	1,687,488	1,914,508—	227,020	2,559,923—	872,435
Pub. Liab.	$2,479,257,006	$2,477,334,963+	$ 1,922,043	$2,448,713.159+	$30,543,847
Due Bet. Banks	12,643,738	13,145,213—	501,475	13,172,782—	529,044
Liability to Shareholders					
Dividends	$1.334,766	$717,831+	$ 616,935	$1,296,004+	$ 38,762
Reserve	122,191,700	122,191,700	....	123,775,000—	1,583,300
Capital	120,164,660	120,164,660	....	123,409,560—	3,244,900
Gross	$2,735,591.870	$2,733,554,367+	$ 2,037,503	$2,710,366,505+	$25,225,365

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FRANK KENNEDY
Manager

TO OUR CLIENTS AND THE INVESTING PUBLIC

Due to the controversy respecting limited liability companies as a result of the by-law recently passed by the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange whereby its members are required to furnish audited statements, the following letter was forwarded by us to the Attorney-General of the Province of Ontario:

HON. W. F. NICKLE, *June 8th, 1925.*
Attorney-General, Province of Ontario,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir:—

During the past few weeks there has been considerable discussion, in the public press and otherwise, with reference to a bylaw recently passed by the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange of this City making it compulsory for all members of that institution to file with them semi-annually audited statements of their books. It has been further a matter of discussion, and has been definitely stated in some places, that limited liability companies, incorporated under the Ontario Companies Act, do not fall within the scope of the aforementioned by-law, and consequently cannot be forced to furnish audited statements.

This Company, being an incorporated company, doing business on the Standard Stock Exchange by reason of its President being a member thereof, we are quite naturally vitally interested in this question from the viewpoint of the effect that same might have on public opinion. Notwithstanding the fact that it has been, we understand, the opinion of a certain section of the public that we do a large marginal business in the mining shares, this firm has never made it a practice to carry mining shares on margin, except in some isolated cases the shares of those companies which are acceptable by our bank as loaning security and have a definite loaning value.

It is more or less apparent that marginal trading is probably at the bottom of the present controversy and the cause, or reason, for the passing of the aforementioned by-law. In so far as this Company is concerned, we would like to emphasize to your Department that we have no desire whatsoever to avoid in any way the furnishing of semi-annually audited statements, either as of this date or six months hence, it having been our practice ever since our company has been in existence to have our books audited twice a year by established firms of chartered accountants.

In the last statement furnished us by our auditors, as of the 31st December, 1924, it was shown that this firm was short the following mining stock, viz.: 259 Beaver Consolidated Mines Limited. In this particular instance the reason for our statement showing us short the above stock was due to a certificate for 500 shares of Beaver stock having been lost or stolen some years ago and carried in this way in the expectation that the lost or stolen certificate might turn up. The matter was rectified some months ago by our purchasing the required number of shares on the open market to cover the shortage.

For the satisfaction of ourselves, your Department and the public generally, we would like to go on record in stating that we have no objection whatsoever in having the Government appoint an auditor, if they so desire, to examine our books with reference to our dealings on the Standard Stock & Mining Exchange and verify our statement as made herein, our only request being that we be allowed to place before the public the findings of the Government auditor. There has been so much controversy over this matter that we think this is only a fair request in order that any erroneous opinion in the public mind, in so far as this firm is concerned, might be corrected.

We have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servants,
F. C. SUTHERLAND & COMPANY, LIMITED.

AUDITOR'S STATEMENT

I certify that on the 31st December, 1924, F. C. Sutherland & Company, Limited, were short the following mining shares only, as shown by their books and records.

259 Beaver Consolidated Mines.
160 Porcupine Gold Mines Ltd. (considered of no value).

R. L. JOHNSTON,
25 Melinda St. *Chartered Accountant.*

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The detailed circulation statement we submit is the sworn finding of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, the recognized independent authority. THE FINANCIAL POST is the only Canadian financial paper submitting its circulation to the A.B.C. Inspection.

THE FINANCIAL POST HAS THE LARGEST PAID CIRCULATION OF ANY CANADIAN FINANCIAL PAPER

TORONTO, JUNE 19, 1925

THE PART-PAYMENT PLAN

WHATEVER arguments may be advanced for and against the part-payment plan in commercial business, the fact remains that instalment selling has increased its scope in a very material way in recent months and to meet that situation new financing machinery is being organized to discount the credit paper created. Whether or not a manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer is marketing goods or commodities which are adapted to this form of selling, he has a real interest in this new credit movement. He may have to decide whether or not he is going to adopt the idea or he may have to consider what steps he should take to protect himself against the new effort to divert buying power.

The extent to which credit can be successfully employed has in the past been bounded generally by the cost of such credit; in a word, the extent to which security in collateral or in prospective income can be employed to obtain cash advances at a rate of interest which will enable the funds to be employed advantageously. It has been so in banking and in mortgage loaning. And there is little reason to believe that this fundamental basis of credit is being changed. What is being done is to extend the system to goods and articles on the basis of the ability of the buyer to pay out of future income.

Two main points are worthy of consideration; from the standpoint of the seller whether the articles or goods sold provide the basis for reasonable security for the deferred payments. And from the standpoint of the buyer whether the increase in final cost is offset by advantages of the immediate use of the articles or goods.

In the present popularity of the credit idea such selling will perhaps be carried to unsound proportions and adjustments will be necessary, but so long as the selling is conducted with an eye to the actual security in goods or future income and the costs do not add unduly to the price which the public must pay, there is no reason why the plan should not become a permanent feature of merchandising. The extent of that success will, we believe, be the real but indefinite line between the use and abuse of credit.

LOANS FOR THE FARMERS

A YEAR or so ago when a leading business man of Eastern Canada was in the Western provinces studying conditions he discussed important matters with the editor of a leading Western newspaper. Their conversation was on a national plane and when the Easterner pointed out to the editor that the views he held were not the views expressed in his paper the latter argued that it was quite proper that a western paper with western readers should express a western rather than a national viewpoint.

This is not mentioned in any critical way. It is to be expected that a paper like the Manitoba Free Press, for instance, will support what it believes will be popular in the West rather than what may be in the national interest. That is perhaps why the Free Press has tried to create the impression that, because The Financial Post has pointed out the weaknesses in the Tory plan of government loans to farmers, this paper is trying to prevent the Western farmers getting money at a lower rate than 8 per cent.

Let it be said at once that The Financial Post takes second place to no Canadian publication in seeking a sound solution for the problem of financing the farmer on a satisfactory basis, but it does not believe that the way to do this is with funds out of the national treasury when similar schemes with provincial backing have not been successful, but have added to the burdens of the taxpayers.

The Free Press admits that the existing mortgage companies "probably could not do business at lesser rates than they charge." And yet these efficient, well-managed companies operating in the West last year earned on the average less than 5½ per cent. on the funds employed. The difference between that figure and the 7 to 8 per cent. charged on loans is represented by operating costs and losses. The only conclusion to be arrived at then is that if the government makes loans at 5 per cent. the difference between that rate and the rates now being charged by the mortgage companies will eventually be made up out of the public treasury and contributed by the taxpayers. And the margin will perhaps be considerably more because experience has shown that government collections are unsatisfactory—the result of poor loans made and a general reluctance to repay loans from this source—while government administration costs are high.

The Financial Post is considering this question in the interests of both West and East and in the interests of all classes of the community. It does not believe that Western farmers expect the government to provide them with loans on the credit of the taxpaying public. And it feels that when a sound credit basis is restored there will be no shortage of available funds through the established agencies at satisfactory rates.

STATE OF MIND

A MAN from Nova Scotia and one from British Columbia spoke at the same luncheon during the Canadian Manufacturers' Association convention at Hamilton.

The Maritime manufacturer pleaded for further assistance for the Maritime Provinces and asked for greater co-operation from the central provinces in helping the provinces by the Atlantic Coast to solve their problems.

The British Columbia manufacturer spoke with a note of keen optimism. He pointed out that the manufacturers on the coast were not close to their markets. They were not in close contact with the Maritimes, and they had higher freight charges to contend with. They had no shipping subsidies and no other favor. Yet they were going ahead about their business, working hard, and not only were they making British Columbia prosperous, but they were optimistic.

Perhaps this little study in contrasts is not without food for thought.

STIRRING UP PREJUDICES

JUST as the arguments of the socialists against capitalism are based not so much on the conditions of the masses in a country like Canada as they are on prejudices against people of means, so are the arguments for birth control based not on the hardships of those people who lack knowledge of the subject but on prejudices created in the supposition that the educated and well-to-do have easy access to such knowledge. Both contentions are absolutely unsound and merely serve to create class dissentions.

In a letter to the editor of the Mail and Empire, G. D. B. Walker, referring to Professor MacIvor's advocacy of birth control, asks: "By what right does he say that the 'well-to-do' and 'educated' classes can obtain all the knowledge they want on birth control, but the 'poor' and 'ignorant' cannot, and in another sentence say that it is a criminal offence for a doctor to impart this information?" Mr. Walker declares that the implication is altogether unjustified and most unfair to the medical profession. Continuing, he pertinently asks who in Canada are referred to as the well-to-do. He adds that Prof. MacIvor evidently has the old country viewpoint which has no place in a young country like Canada so greatly in need of increased population and so capable of providing a good living for such increase. He quotes Sir John Aird on Canada's need for population in support of this contention.

EDITORIAL NOTES

REGULATION by the Interstate Commerce Commission of motor buses doing an interstate business is proposed in a resolution adopted at an organization conference of owners of motor bus lines recently held in Washington.

* * *

THE idea that has been expressed by The Financial Post that the dole system in Britain is discouraging immigration by making the unemployed wards of the state finds confirmation in the recent statement of Sir Joseph Cook, Australian High Commissioner in London, when he spoke of the pernicious and vicious effects the dole was having on the youth of the nation. He said that since the dole had been increased the difficulty in securing suitable immigrants for the dominions had been made infinitely greater.

* * *

IN AN address in Liverpool, Colonel The Hon. Vernon Willey, president of the Confederation of British Industries, made a plea for assistance to emigrants to agreements with the British Dominion. There should be assistance for passages and generous settlement grants for group migrants. Britain's migrants are similar to big foreign machinery contracts, said Col. Willey. They bring repeat orders in the way of regular purchases of British products by Britishers like the similar orders for spare parts to replace the original British machine.

No Sham or Show to Fraser, Lumber-Paper King of the East

His Father Had to Work Hard, Archie and His Brother Had to do the Same, and the Sons Coming Up Are Following the Example

By FLOYD S. CHALMERS.

"The first time I saw Archie Fraser and his brother, Donnie, they were bunching shingles in a little mill yard up-province. Their father owned the mill but the boys worked from dawn to dark and they learned the business from the sawdust up."

So spoke a Fredericton, N. B., man to me the other day. I had asked him about his fellow neighbor, Archibald Fraser; asked him how a man could acquire millions; could build up a business so large that to go into Montreal to borrow five million dollars on it, wasn't particularly startling; could become the richest man in his province and yet never lose his good Scotch common sense, his freedom from sham or show; his big-hearted seven days-a-week Christianity.

"You see, it was this way," went on the Fredericton man. "Archie Fraser's dad came out with a party of Scotch immigrants. He hadn't much money but he had a determination to work and a bundle of pride. When the immigrants landed in Fredericton the town put them up at the court house, But old Donald Fraser was too proud to accept anything that looked like charity. He put his little family up at the hotel and it took his half sovereign to do it. And then when he got along a bit the boys got out and worked and they've been working ever since.

"That's why Frasers is what it is to-day, the biggest lumber, pulp and paper business in the East. And it's going to keep on growing bigger and stronger or I miss my guess. I saw one of the Fraser boys the other day and what do you think he was doing? Chopping down trees. And he's the heir to millions.

"Do we like Archie Fraser around here? I guess we do."

ARCHIBALD FRASER.

Fraser Names Means Much

Frasers have been a name of names in lumbering in Canada for many years. But it is only of recent years that the company has been widely known outside the lumber industry. Archibald Fraser's entrance into the field of big finance is making his company known from coast to coast. But the country will never hear much of Fraser himself, the president of the company. He'll sign his name to annual reports and prospectuses but he won't get his picture taken. He'll interview his bankers but not the newspapers. He'll drive a super-something car because it gets him around his mill more speedily than anything else but you'll seldom get him out of grey tweed, black melton and a black hat. He'll sign his name Archibald in business documents but he leaves it at Archie in the phone book. Personal publicity and show mean so little to him that he probably won't bother to get angry when he sees this sketch of himself in print.

His Aberdeen Complex

Archie Fraser came from Aberdeen, which is one thing he'll never forget. He is just as Aberdeen-conscious as most people who hail from the Granite City, for he puts natives of Scotland in two classes,—Scotsmen and real Aberdonians. Back in the late "70's," Fraser's father packed his duds and assembled his family and joined a group of immigrants sailing for New Brunswick. Most of them settled up-province around Kincardine and Kintere which they settled and named.

Fraser, senior, got work on a railroad being built from Fredericton to Woodstock and when the road got as far as Riviere du Chute, he quit this job and became a sawyer in a lumber mill while his wife worked for the mill-gang. The frugal pair saved every dollar they could and when their employer got sick of lumbering and sair there wasn'e anything in it, Fraser took over the mill.

When Archie Fraser was 14 he started to work in the mill and when he was 21 he went into partnership. The elder Fraser died in 1916 but it is fair to state that the biggest growth of the companies has come during the regime of Archibald Fraser for he has been its directing head since long before his father's death. The other brother, Donald Fraser, has been chiefly in charge of actual lumbering operations.

In Pulp and Paper

The opening up of the Panama Canal has brought big changes. Lumber from the Pacific Coast was loaded on vessels and brought around to sell at low prices on the Frasers' traditional markets in New England, Europe, even in the Maritime Provinces. It made competition keener and together with the depletion of the forests, put many mills out of business. There used to be 16 saw mills on the St. John River near St. John. Now only one is running. But the Panama Canal didn't put the Frasers out of business although it made them change some of their methods, put them into pulp and paper more than lumber.

In 1916 Archibald Fraser decided to enlarge his firm's output more and he built a big sulphite pulp mill at Edmundston, N. B. The town seemed to have everything against it as a location for a sulphite pulp mill but Archie Fraser listened to people's comments and said nothing. This year the reason why Edmundston was chosen was revealed when the Frasers revealed that they were going to build a paper mill at Madawaska, Maine. Madawaska is across the river from Edmundston. The Frasers cannot make the kind of paper they want in Canada and sell it in the United States. The duty would be twice as much as the profit they expect to make. But they are building a paper mill on the American side; will ship the pulp across the river in pipes and thus get around the United States tariff laws by doing most of the work in Canada and finishing up in the States.

Planned Far Ahead

All this has been in the back of Archie Fraser's head for ten years and he has never breathed a word of it. Not until the whole thing was finally closed would he tell what kind of paper he intended to make. I asked him a few months ago. He answered:

"An all sulphite sheet."

"Yes, I know, but writing, books, magazines; what?" I further persisted.

He replied, "I'm not saying yet."

This reticence is a regular characteristic of the man. A New Brunswick newspaperman said to me the other day. "You've been talking to Archie Fraser. Well, did you find out why he went to Europe? He wouldn't tell me."

The officials of the company seem to have caught the habit. Some time ago when plans for the Fraser mill in Maine were first worked a Montreal editor wired to the president, Fraser Companies asking for information. A wire came back, "The president is in Europe."

Studied European Mills

Fraser spent many weeks in Europe going through the big pulp and paper mills of Scandinavia. He wanted to see why those mills were able to cut into markets that belonged, by geography, to Canada. Incidentally, he came home convinced that Canadian pulp and paper mills need not long fear foreign competition. "Europe is coming back," he says. "Soon they will be needing all their own paper over there. Take Russia now. Russia used to use over 20 pounds of paper per capita yearly. Now its using 2½ pounds. There won't be European pulp and paper on this side when they get back to pre-war conditions."

Fraser travels a great deal. He lives at Fredericton, which is several hours' run from the most important mill. "Why don't you live at Edmundston?" I asked him.

He replied, "I don't believe in getting too near my work. If a man gets away from it he gets a better perspective. I travel around among the mills, I go to New York, Montreal and elsewhere but I never stay long at the mill."

In traveling around his mills, to Montreal and elsewhere, Mr. Fraser travels by automobile a great deal. Extra-cautious drivers would consider him a speed-fiend by comparison for his impatience to reach his destination leads him to high speed. They say down in New Brunswick that his car has turned over several times and that he was once shaken up badly in a motor accident. But he sticks by his car. Once he was in hospital for a few weeks. When the doctors let him go they told him to take it easy. But he drove from Montreal to Fredericton as the first thing he did when he left his bed.

His company has grown to large proportions and is now extending further. It controls 2,200 square miles of timber land, a kingdom in itself. There are over a dozen mills with annual capacity of 124,000,000 ft. of lumber; 158,000,000 shingles; 200,000,000 laths; 100,000 railway ties; 58,000 tons of pulp yearly to which will be shortly added 20,000 tons of paper. The balance sheet shows total assets of over $25,000,000.

$25,000,000! And the man who first owned the mill Archie Fraser's dad started with, said there wasn't anything in lumbering!

Europe Coming Back as Buyer of Our Products

More Stable Currencies Also Putting the Brake on Dumping—Germany Short of Capital But Has Advantage of Low Wages

By L. D. WILGRESS,
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Germany.

Conditions in nearly all the central and eastern European countries have undergone a great improvement during the past year. This is the part of Europe which experienced the worst forms of the post-war currency inflation. All of these countries, Russia included, have now taken definite steps to place their currencies on a stable value basis. Germany now ranks as the third largest market for Canadian exports, taking last year over $25,000,000 worth of Canadian goods. Over three-quarters of this amount was acounted for by such manufactured food products as flour, packing house products, canned milk, loaf cheese and butter.

In the case of each country the methods pursued have been similar, varying only according to the special economic and political conditions in the different countries. First of all there has been the strict limitation of the quantity of paper money in circulation thereby stabilizing its foreign exchange value; secondly the balancing of state revenue and expenditure; and finally the creation of a central bank of issue and the provision of minimum gold cover for the note issue. This process has already been carried through in the case of Germany. Poland, Lithuania and Latvia, all of which countries may be said to have gold exchange standard currencies, Czecho-Slovakia has been able to avoid fresh inflation since 1921 and is now proceeding with the creation of a central bank and fixing the value of its currency unit.

Inflation is Passing

Currency inflation in Central and Eastern Europe may be regarded as a thing of the past. Such is the progress accomplished during the past year. This fact is of great significance to Canadian trade. In the first place the stabilization of the currencies of these countries has increased their purchasing power and this has been reflected in larger imports of the higher priced Canadian food products. In the second place, the stabilization of the currencies has removed the unfair competition which our manufacturers experienced as a consequence of the depreciated exchanges in these countries.

The depreciation of the mark was arrested in November, 1923, when the Rentenmark currency was introduced. Germany was suddenly transformed from a very cheap to a very dear country in which to live and German manufacturers found difficulty in meeting competition on foreign markets. The chief reason for this situation may be said to have been the practical disappearance of the working capital of the country. In order to preserve their surplus profits from depreciation, business firms in Germany during the inflation had been investing in new plant and equipment. Thus all over Germany factories were enlarged and new machinery installed. When the currency was stabilized the manufacturers found themselves with splendid plants on their hands, but no working capital with which to run them. The working capital had practically entirely disappeared, being locked up in new buildings, plants, etc. It is stated that the average German capitalist excluding holders of real property, does not dispose to-day of a total capital greater than ten to fifteen per cent. of the pre-war amount. It is therefore not surprising that last spring, when the banks commenced to restrict the granting of credits, interest rates should rise to fantastic heights, rates of three per cent. a month against good security being frequent. The situation was altered by the successful outcome of the London Conference last August and the steady flow of foreign capital into Germany, which has since taken place for the purpose of refinacing German industry and trade. It was estimated last February that approximately five hundred million dollars of American and British capital had been invested in this manner. That this is only the beginning may be inferred from the fact that the total amount of German industrial bonds which were wiped out during the inflation period exceeded a billion dollars.

Foreign Capital in Germany

This investment of foreign capital in Germany has been necessary in order to re-start German trade and industry and thus enable the payment of reparations under the Dawes plan to be commenced. At the same time it is certain that the Dawes payments as well as the re-payment of the principal and interest on the money now being advanced to Germany will mean increased competition on the world's markets from the products of German industries. This is not very cheering news for Canadian manufacturers, but it is just as well to face the facts. I have referred to the unfair competition from German manufacturers due to the depreciated exchanges as being a thing of the past. The future German competition will be based on longer hours of work, intensive industrial organization and cheap labor. At present, the eight-hour day is legal in Germany and is enforced in the coal mining, blast furnaces and other industries, but in many industries through mutual agreement between employers and employees, longer hours are the rule, 54 to 56 hours a week being frequent.

Low Wages an Advantage

The German manufacturers have now a great advantage in low wages, the average wage paid to skilled workers ranging around ten to twelve dollars and to unskilled around seven dollars a week, but the tendency is for wages to increase and these wages are higher than those paid a year ago. It is the common claim in Germany that higher wages could not be paid if the manufacturers were to be able to compete abroad, so great has proved the burden of high interest rates, shortage of working capital and high taxes. There is no doubt that wages will further increase since the present rates mean that the workers are living below the pre-war standard and with rents de-controlled the cost of living for the working men of Germany is being raised and higher wages will be necessary in consequence.

We may sum up the German situation by stating that to-day Germany has a new currency, the Reichsmark, the value of which is based on gold and the quantity in circulation is limited by the necessity of providing a minimum gold cover. The German Government has succeeded in balancing the budget and has even secured a small surplus after providing for reparation payments under the Dawes plan. In other respects, too, the situation in Germany is every day becoming more normal. In doing business with Germany you are therefore dealing with a country with a sound currency and normal economic conditions. The same applies to the other countries of Central and Eastern Europe, although some of them have not yet proceeded quite so far in the reestablishment of sound monetary and financial conditions. The only country in this part of the world which has not yet returned to normal conditions may be said to be Soviet Russia.

The Russian Situation

Canadian trade with Soviet Russia since the revolution has consisted chiefly of a few isolated transactions rather than of any regular flow of trade. Thus there have been orders executed by Canadian manufacturers of rolling stock and agricultural machinery. The only periods during which Canadian exports to Russia have been heavy, have been times of famine or food shortage in Russia, such as the year 1921-22 and at present, when there have been large Russian purchases of Canadian flour and other foodstuffs. Since last November the Russians have purchased in Canada goods to the value of nineteen millions of dollars, but of this, all but a quarter of a million have been comprised of purchases of flour.

With regard to future prospects for trade with Russia, everything may be said to depend on political considerations and future crop results. It must always be remembered in considering the Russian question that all important industries in Russia, except agriculture, are controlled by the state and that foreign trade is the monopoly of the Soviet Government. Canadian firms desirous of doing business with Russia have therefore to deal with the Russian organizations established in Montreal, New York or in London. Before there can be any revival of Russian trade on a large scale it would appear necessary that there should be a considerable investment of foreign capital in Russia. We have seen that in the case of Germany a large investment of foreign capital has been necessary in order to re-start trade and industry, and still more necessary should this be the case with Russia.

New Issue

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Reducing Auto Accidents by Educational Work

In view of the fact that fatalities caused by automobile accidents are on the increase in Canada, it is not out of the way to bring to the attention of the Canadian people what is being done with good results in some parts of the United States. These facts are brought out by the statistical bureau of the Metropolitan Life.

Taxi-cab companies in several cities of the United States have materially reduced accidents by bonuses and penalties, coupled with publicity methods and mechanical guarding.

A reduction of 92 per cent. of accidents among their truck drivers was accomplished by a New York contracting firm by a "no-accident" contest scheme. The men were divided into two teams and the one having the most accidents in a three-month period had to treat the winning team to a good dinner. When the novelty of this plan wore off, after five successful contests, the company put up a certain amount of money to be divided among the drivers who had no accidents, for the three months.

A New Haven Dairy company introduced a bonus system which not only takes account of accident prevention but also the handling of equipment and the employees' conduct.

A taxi-cab company in Washington pays a commission to its drivers having no accidents within a certain period. If a driver has an accident he is fined five per cent. of his gross receipts.

B. C. FUR CATCH

VICTORIA.—Muskrat heads the list of the first census of fur-bearing animals of British Columbia. There were 725,000 muskrats. The fur taken during the season was valued at $906,250. The beaver population is 122,000, with the value of the season's fur taking at $1,764,120.

Diversification of Investments

Diversification is one of the fundamental principles of sound investment, whether confined to one type of security such as government bonds, or whether the list includes representatives of several different groups.

The new List just issued gives a well worked out and interesting example of diversification. It also contains investment offerings including securities of the Dominion of Canada, the Provinces, Cities and other municipalities, together with a selected list of Corporation Securities and External Foreign Loans suitable to the needs of all classes of investors.

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Investment Securities

Current Opinion

DISTRIBUTION OF WEALTH

Ottawa Citizen: Like Canon Scott in Quebec, Col. the Rev. R. H. Steacy, rector of All Saints' church, Westboro, is voicing the tendency of the times to look for radical reconstruction in Canada. When clergymen of such undoubted patriotism and allegiance to British ideals espouse the radical cause, even in an Empire Day sermon, it should surely move some conservative-minded people to take more notice of the change in thought which is going on in the world around about them.

THE ROUND OF TAXATION

London Advertiser: A community as a general thing welcomes expenditures in the way of public works. It still considers that it is government money coming in from some outside point, toward the raising of which the community has to contribute nothing at all. The community vision does not go far enough afield to see that if the same thing is taking place elsewhere that the community is helping to pay for these "elsewhere" buildings. It is hard to get people to see that a million-dollar elevator in Vancouver or Montreal means a tax in some form or other on the people of London, Chatham, Strathroy, Lucan, Ailsa Craig and every other point where people spend money.

AND MANY OTHERS

St. John Telegraph-Journal: It will be interesting to learn whether, in view of the vote of $5,000,000 for harbor improvement in Quebec, the federal government will be able to discover any money that might be devoted to harbor improvement at Saint John. The Telegraph-Journal prints on another page of to-day's issue the speech of Hon. Mr. Cardin, minister of marine and fisheries, in support of the vote of $5,000,000 for Quebec harbor, and it will be noted that he declares Canada must develop her ports, because that leads to development of the country as a whole. Obviously Saint John should not be overlooked by Mr. Cardin in connection with this declaration of policy, and there is as urgent need here as at Quebec.

A WESTERN TARIFF POLICY

Edmonton Journal: Canadian unity and Canadian development alike require a new policy with respect to the tariff. No other constant national issue has been so provocative of sectional feeling and territorial cleavage. None other has been to so great an extent the object of camouflage and the medium of sops to regional opinion. Under such conditions our people have been paying all the penalties of a protective tariff while receiving only a portion of its potential benefits.

Tariff protection there must be if Canada is to maintain and extend her industrial development. Our contiguity to United States with its highly developed home market of 112,000,000 people and its highly-protective tariff policy leaves no alternative to that. But means must be found for lifting the tariff out of the realm of sectional controversy.

The Journal believes the solution lies in an extension of the basic principle involved so that the tariff may be simply one phase of a policy of stimulated national development, the benefits of which will inure in varying ways but in approximately the same degree to every geographical division and every occupational interest in Canada. This done, and reasonable safeguards for the consumer provided, it would be possible to use the tariff with full effectiveness in promoting the development of agriculture, mining and those classes of industry to which alone it should be applied.

FOR BETTER UNDERSTANDING

Fort William Times-Journal: Ontario and Quebec have progressed along the lines that have suited them best but no man from Ontario or Quebec has any right to insinuate that the people of the Maritimes are not just as good Canadians as themselves. Neither have the people of the Maritimes any cause to throw stones at their fellow Canadians of the central provinces. As Canadians they should both be prepared to seek a way by which the common good of the Dominion may be fostered, while the members of the confederation are benefited thereby. The same applies to the differences that exist in the western provinces.

It should be admitted by all of the provinces that it is too late in the day to talk about dissolving the confederation and splitting Canada up into different sections, independent of one another. There should be too much in common between them to allow this to be thinkable.

But nothing should be done to stir up rancor. All efforts and all discussion should tend towards finding a working basis for confederation and not towards wrecking it.

WHY THE DEBT GROWS

London Free Press: In answer to a question in the House of Commons the other day it developed that the King government is paying H. Symington K.C., of Winnipeg, a favorite Liberal lawyer, $200 a day to conduct the inquiry into the shipping contract with Sir William Petersen before the special committee of the House of Commons. For foolish extravagance this payment of $200 a day, which has been going on since May 3, takes the cake. The chairman of the committee is A. R. MacMaster, K.C., one of the most distinguished lawyers at the Quebec bar. Sir Henry Drayton, former chairman of the railway commission, and who in that capacity conducted an inquiry of his own into ocean shipping rates, is also a member of the committee. There are a dozen more lawyers on the committee, all capable of cross-examining witnesses and gathering all the facts.

Apparently this was regarded as a chance to throw some more patronage into the hands of a faithful follower and so Mr. Symington was brought all the way from Winnipeg at $200 a day to find out how little Mr. Preston knew about ocean freight rates when he drafted his now famous report. Is it any wonder that the government is unable to make its books balance and the debt of the country keeps piling up?

THE POOR EMPLOYEE

London Advertiser: An analysis of some of the 1923 income figures shows that out of 281,182 income tax payers no less than 208,360 were registered as "employees." that being 75 per cent. of the total. Of this number 52 per cent. had incomes under $6,000 a year, and their total contribution was $15,529,949. Those coming next were merchants with $5,474,256; professional men paid $2,663,900, the manufacturers $870,261, and the farmers $473,049.

The employee is in the least favored position when it comes to paying taxes on the last dollar he makes. The tax office can secure from his employer the payroll on which the employee figures. In this way the necessity of having to pay to the last cent and the virtue of belonging to the largest class of taxpayers become closely allied. No matter whether it is through force of circumstances that successfully discounts any attempt at evasion, the employee is in a position to ask that others contribute on the same basis.

The Edmonton Journal considers that the employee class is in a position to protest against the extent to which the levy falls on him. "Those who are compelled to pay up to the last dollar," says the Journal, "have a well-founded feeling that the law is being administered inequitably. They have a right to complain when, after being mulcted to the limit, they find that many whose incomes they have reason to believe are larger than their own are either going scot free or paying much less than they do themselves."

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Your Investments

Questions of general interest submitted by subscribers of The Financial Post will be answered in this column, in which case only initials will be used. Other inquiries will be answered by mail. A three-cent stamp should be enclosed to cover a direct reply.

Dome Mines

Reader, Ottawa.—What is your opinion of one hundred shares of Dome Mines at $10.50 a share.

You secured your Dome Mine stock at a relatively low figure and according to the present outlook, we would consider it advisable to hold the securities. While no one can offer any more than a guess as to the future earnings of any of these mining enterprises, Dome certainly stands up well with the rest.

Montreal River Consolidated

D.J.S., Toronto.—I would be obliged if you would give me information on Montreal River Consolidated Ltd. I have not heard of the company for a considerable time.

We have made inquiries in regard to Montreal River Consolidated Ltd., but have been unable to find any record of this mining company, other than the fact in the bulletin of the Ontario Department of Mines that the charter of the company was granted in 1909. We doubt very much if it is still in existence.

German Marks

L. K., Ontario.—Would like to know your opinion of 10,000 German marks, Berlin, 1908, at $10, $10,000; 1910 at $10, and 10,000, 1922, at $10.

German marks. 1908 issue and 1910 issue. There is no harm in holding these certificates nor is there any value in doing so, as the pre-war German mark paper issues are valueless at the present time. Since the introduction of the Renten-mark the 1922 issue is also in the same category. There is a very faint possibility of these marks ever being of any value.

Canada Crushed Stone

Banker, Ontario.—Will you kindly advise me what you think of the first mortgage bonds of the Canada Crushed Stone Corporation, 6½ per cent., due Dec., 1944.

The Canada Crushed Stone Corporation is a large producer and merchandiser of crushed stone. Their plant is located at Dundas, Ontario. Their earnings for eleven fiscal years past are equal to 4½ times the bond interest, and for the last six fiscal years 6½ times the bond interest.

The present issue of $300,000 worth of 6½ per cent. twenty year bonds, was sold late in 1924 by Rice Gibson and Company at 99. The bonds are being offered at 100 and accrued interest. The earning record as well as the prospects for this company appear to be satisfactory.

A. W. Chase Co.

R. F., Toronto.—I wish you would furnish me with as much information as you can as to the value of preferred and common stock of A. W. Chase Co., incorporated under the laws of the Province of Ontario.

An issue of preference shares of the A. W. Chase Company, the old established patent medicine firm, was recently sold. The total amount was $800,000 and the offer is being handled by Shifflet Cumber and Company of the Royal Bank Building, Toronto. The stock was issued at par.

The A. W. Chase Company is successor to Edmundson Bates Company, Toronto, and Dr. A. W. Chase Medicine Company, of Buffalo. The company has been in business for more than sixty years and has shown a very substantial increase over a period of years. The total sales last year amounted to $431,000, and net earnings during the past eight years have averaged $81,406 annually. The total sale since 1912 amount to approximately $4,000,000. The total amount of preference stock authorized is $1,000,000 and the $800,000 is all that has been issued. While the amount of common stock authorized, the 40,000 shares, have no par value, each share of preferred stock carries with it a bonus of two shares of common stock. The purpose of the present issue is to acquire the stock of the company and to carry on wider advertising.

The common stock of this company has not yet been placed on the market, so there is no quotation on it, as the sale of the preferred is still going on. It has been intimated that the stock would be listed on the Toronto Exchange shortly, but we have no verification of this.

Dodge Motors

G. K., Ottawa.—Will you be so kind as to give me your opinion on the present and probable future value of Dodge Motors preferred?

The Dodge Motor Corporation has been one of the most soundly operated motor enterprises on the continent, and has built up a wonderful reputation, which no doubt the new company will try to maintain. The net earnings of Dodge Brothers Inc. for the six months ended March 31, 1925, before the Federal taxes, amounted to $6,293,548, after the dividend, reduction on preferred stock, earnings amounted to more than $6.00 per share on common, which does not include substantial profits made from the real estates sold not essential to the business. For the first half of the year at the same rate earnings are estimated at the annual rate of $24.00 per share on preferred, and more than $10.00 per share on the common, after the allowance mentioned above. We therefore consider the earning prospects for this company to be favorable.

Keeley

H. W., Toronto.—I hold 2,400 shares of Keeley Mines purchased at 2.36. What is the best thing to do with them, sell or hold for a better price?

The outlook for your Keeley shares is excellent. Doubtless you noticed the recent review of operations as given by Dr. J. McIntosh Bell, managing director. Dr. Bell is a careful mining man, and his conservative remarks are being accepted as presenting an optimistic outlook. We think that the proposition has a good future, and undoubtedly when the mining market picks up, there will be a fairly substantial increase in the price of Keeley shares. In the meantime you are getting dividends of 12 per cent. with a bonus of 12 per cent., making 24 cents on your $2.36 invested or a little better than 10 per cent. Of course, there are speculative features to the stock and if you feel that you do not want to take this speculation, perhaps you would be advised to let your holdings go, but we regard the Keeley as being good for quite a few more years yet.

Canada Cement

W. W., Saskatchewan.—I have 15 Canada Cement preferred bought at 104. In view of the recent talk in connection with a possible melon in store for the common stock, after payment of the bonds due in 1929, do you think the preferred will share any benefit beyond a further rise in price or perhaps a larger dividend? If the common gets most of the benefit, do you not think a switch at present prices would be in order? Can you tell me if bonds are callable and likely to be paid before due date? If not, there appears to be no hurry to get hold of the common, unless they increase in price materially before 1929.

The preferred stock of the Canada Cement Company carries a fixed cumulative dividend of 7 per cent. and ranks, with regard to dividend and return of capital, ahead of the common stock, therefore, the preferred shareholder can never look for an increase in his dividend rate nor for an increased return of his investment. The common would be the only security which would benefit by any change of the company's policy which would allow any further disbursement of profits.

By selling your preferred stock and buying common in the company you will obtain a lower yield on your investment, but altogether such a move seems attractive despite the fact, that for the present, there are no indications whatsoever that the company intend to increase the return to the common shareholders in any shape or form.

Yes, the company's bonds are callable and may be redeemed at 110 in whole or in part at any time, but we have heard no word of such a move and it seems unlikely to occur.

Sisco-Rouyn Gold

J.A.B., Quebec.—Would you give me any information available on Siscoe Gold Mines. What is the outlook for the future?

Both Siscoe Gold Mines and Rouyn Gold Mines, two Northwestern Quebec enterprises, are to be regarded as speculative ventures. Both properties are still in what might be called the prospect stage. Charles Spearman consulting engineer on the Siscoe is very capable. He recently returned from the property and states that quite a spectacular section has been opened up on surface over a width of 22 feet, there being a series of veins and stringers full of free gold. Sampling over points of over a width of 14 feet gives around $34. This is to be regarded as a favorable surface showing, and indicates that the property has a very excellent chance. The property of Rouyn Gold Mines is very well located, and has an equally good chance.

Minnesota and Ontario Paper

W. S., Ontario.—What do you know about the first mortgage sinking fund six per cent. gold bonds of the Minnesota & Ontario Paper Co.? Do you know of any other six per cent. bonds which are sound? I wish to place two or perhaps three thousand dollars, in a good paying, safe investment.

The Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company recently sold $16,000,000 worth of 6 per cent. first mortgage gold bonds. It is estimated that possibly $3,000,000 out of this total was sold in Canada. The demand for the bonds has been quite active. This is the first borrowing that the company has done, having been financed entirely by the bank in the past. The purpose of the issue is chiefly to retire certain obligations as well as for past debts. The Minnesota and Ontario Paper Company is one of the largest newsprint paper companies in the world. They operate extensive hydro electric and hydraulic power generating plants in connection with ground wood, sulphite and paper mills. The timber supply in Minnesota and Ontario embraces a forest area of approximately 6,000 square miles. The actual holdings of the company are estimated to be sufficient to keep the paper mills, including contemplated additional capacity, in operation for 50 years. The prospects of the company for the future are extremely good.

The issue to which you refer is secured by first lien on all the company's properties including subsidiary mills, also mortgages will provide for sinking funds which will retire the bonds by maturity, including the serial instalments. The balance sheet of the company shows net tangible assets, after deducting all liabilities, and net current assets of $60,741,461 and $12,033,019 respectively. The earning record of the company in the past is very high. The average yearly net earnings, although reflecting no return on over $12,000,000 spent or being spent on properties being put in operation, and the local taxes and liberal charges for maintenance, but before making provision for interest and internal taxes, during the five years and eleven months period ending November, 1924, were $2,737,541. The maximum annual interest charges on the bonds are $900,000. It is estimated that during the calendar year, 1925, net earnings will approximate $4,000,000.

Outstanding stock includes $3,756,000 worth of 6 per cent. participating, cumulative preferred stocks, and $9,393,000 common. In general we regard the issue as a reasonably safe investment and one with good earning prospects.

Alberta Legislation Stumbling-Block in Way of New Capital

CALGARY.—Calgary financial men heartily agreed with the statements made in a recent article in The Financial Post, which pictured the paradoxical situation in Canada to-day when there is a demand for credit on one hand and an actual surfeit of capital on the other, says the Calgary Herald.

So far as Alberta is concerned, they agree that the legislation on the statute books of this province, chiefly affecting the personal covenant, is the one great stumbling block toward a freer investment of both Eastern Canada and British capital in Alberta.

Commenting on the situation to the Herald. J. S. McMurchy, local manager of the Northern Trusts Company, and a member of the city assessment appeal board, said:

"It's an old story—one that we have known since 1916. I am satisfied that my company is ready to come in here for investments so soon as they are satisfied that the law in Alberta is at least as good as those in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. We know that there are good investments—as good as we have ever put on our books, but we have not made any loans for the last two years.

"We are not alone in this attitude. The eastern authorities simply will not take chances with the present legislation in existence. I believe that insurance companies are in much the same position as we are. They want to come in here, but the fact remains that this harmful legislation is on the books and that ends the matter."

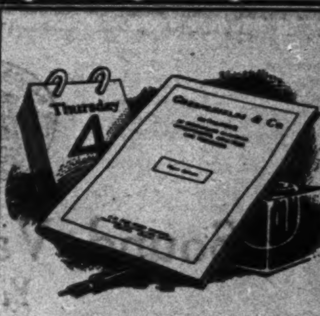
Britain Hesitant

Mr. McMurchy said that he believed the same reasons would halt British capital which should soon look for a natural outlook in Western Canada.

H. A. Howard, manager of the Trusts and Guarantee Company, particularized on the efforts of the mortgage association to have changes made in the legislation. Speaking of this angle he said:

"The members of the Mortgage Loans Association of Alberta, comprising all the large loaning institutions in the province, have for more than ten years been protesting against legislation interfering with existing contracts. These protests were usually made before as well as after the passing of legislation. In 1915 the Seed Grain Act, which constituted the first interference, was objected to vigorously by the association, not only because it was an unjust and unfair interference with existing mortgage contracts, but because it would create a dangerous precedent that invited similar interferences in future legislation.

"This is exactly what happened and we find that after 1915 legislation was passed, largely under the name of war legislation introducing all kinds of interferences. Some of them have in the last few years been removed, but most of them are still on our statute books and ought to be removed if we are to obtain the money from Great Britain and Eastern Canada that is essential to the development of our province. The British investor has had many unfortunate experiences in his investments here and is inclined to examine conditions carefully before investing again, and it is extremely probable that the legislation still remaining will prove an insuperable obstacle to the flow of his money in our direction."



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Editor,
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Please accept my sincere thanks for your letter of May 15th containing comprehensive advice and suggestions in reply to my enquiry of May 1st regarding various securities. I am sure that the check up of my rather extensive enquiries gave you a great deal of work, and realizing this I wish to express my appreciation of your interest in this matter. Yours truly,
(Name on request.)

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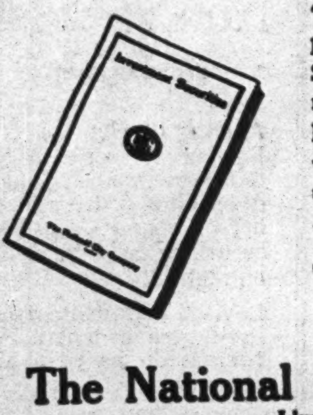

The June issue of our monthly booklet "Investment Securities", which is now ready, contains a complete list of our recommendations, which yield, in some instances, as high as 7%.

We shall be glad to mail a copy to any investor.

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POWER CORP. WILL OPERATE PLANTS FOR 9 UTILITIES

Nesbitt, Thomson & Company Offer Stock in Central Utility Concern

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The announcement by Nesbitt, Thomson & Co. that an issue will be made shortly of cumulative preferred stock of the Power Corporation of Canada, is the first definite step towards central ownership and central control of public utility companies in this country.

The method of operating public utilities by a central board of management is not new—it has proven so successful in the United States that at least 75 per cent. of the utilities in that country are now either centrally operated, or centrally owned. The idea, too, has made considerable headway in Europe.

The Power Corporation, which was recently incorporated under a federal charter, now owns the control of four hydro electric power companies and has also a substantial interest in five others. The new corporation will supervise the various managements of the companies which it controls; in this way, many savings in operation will be made. For example, the investor can easily visualize the saving which will accrue through centralized legal, engineering and purchasing departments.

The four controlled companies are: Ottawa and Hull Power Co., Canada Northern Power Corporation, Ottawa River Power Co., Ottawa-Montreal Power Co. In addition to controlling these companies, the Power Corporation has acquired a substantial interest in the following companies: East Kootenay Power Co., Southern Canada Power Co., Manitoba Power Co., Winnipeg Electric Co., Dominion Power and Transmission Co.

Acquired by Stock Issue

The stock in these nine power concerns was acquired through the issue of second preferred and common shares in the new corporation; from time to time, it is intended to acquire further interests in power companies either by the actual development of power sites or by the purchase of stock in going concerns. Also, of course, the Power Corporation will be in a position to undertake the operation of any utility for its own ends. Operations will also include engineering services on power projects and on utilities generally. Canada is recognized as the hydro electric power centre of the world; for this reason, Canadian power engineers have erected hydro plants in all parts of the world. Because Canada and Canadians have taken this lead in power development, it is hard to place a definite limit on the future activities of a company such as this, which has such a wide field for its endeavors.

The object of this issue is the purchase of control, or a substantial interest in, further hydro electric power and light properties; temporarily, some of the proceeds will go to the purchase of high grade bonds or stocks.

The Estimated Earnings

The estimated net earnings for the first year of operation are placed at more than twice the interest requirements of the present issue of first preferred stock. During the first year, these earnings will be derived from interest and dividends on investments and from management and engineering fees.

As far as the security for this forthcoming issue goes, the company will have in its treasury securities with a market value of over $5,000,000, or every $100 share sold there will be assets with a market value of $200.

The total gross earnings of the nine associated companies, which comprise the Power Corporation, amount to over $12,000,000 annually. This income is derived from the sale of power from an installed capacity of over 300,000 horsepower with an ultimate capacity of 600,000 horsepower. The total population served numbers over 1,000,000 persons.

As yet, the final details of the financing have not been announced. The board of directors of the company is as follows: J. B. Woodyatt, A. W. McLimont, N. A. Timmins, P. A. Thomson, A. J. Nesbitt, J. M. Robertson, Col. J. R. Moodie and K. S. Barnes.

Sale of Whalen Assets

Takes Place in August

The two committees acting for the bond holders and debenture holders of the Whalen Pulp and Paper have as yet given out no statement with regard to negotiations being carried on. This accounts for the recent postponement of the sale of the assets of the company from May until August 31, at which time it is expected that a decision will have been reached. On the application of the Montreal Trust Co. who are trustees for the bond and debenture stock, the receivership for the company was appointed in September, 1923. As 80 per cent. of the output of the company's plants went to Japan during recent years, the chaotic condition of the Japanese market was given as the cause of the company's difficulties. Although the market for such products as the company was manufacturing has since shown considerable improvement, according to recent reports from the lumber industry on the Pacific, conditions are still far from being healthy. When the receivership was appointed, the president announced that the total liabilities of the company, including bonds, debentures, notes and trade accounts, amounted to approximately $10,000,000 with assets of something like $20,000,000.

BOND MOVEMENTS OF THE WEEK

WEEK ENDING JUNE 16

BONDS	Int. Rate	Due Year	Yield	Range 1924 High	Range 1924 Low	Range 1925 High	Range 1925 Low	Latest Ask	Latest Bid	Price High	Price Low
Can. Cottons	5	1940	5.63	91	88	93½	93	94	93	93½	—
Can. Steams'p. debs.	5	1943	6.82	80	72	81	77	81	—	81	—
Cedar Rapids	5	1953	5.03	99¼	95	101	97	101	99¼	99½	—
Lyall Cons.	6	1932	7.36	90	85¼	93½	92¼	—	92½	92½	—
Montreal Power	4½	1932	5.02	97½	95	97½	96¾	98	96½	96⅞	96¾
Quebec Rly.	5	1939	5.61	91	80	94¾	89¾	94	—	94	93¾
Sao. Paulo	5	1929	6.67	90	86½	94½	91	95	93½	93¾	—
Wayagamack	6	1951	7.04	86	74	87¾	84¾	87½	86¼	87⅜	86½
War Loan	5	1925	4.00	100.95	100.15	101.15	100.10	100.40	100.30	100.25	100.20
Do.	5	1931	4.55	102.40	100.60	102.65	101.00	102.55	102.45	102.65	102.30
Do.	5	1937	4.49	103.85	102.60	104.90	103.80	104.75	104.65	104.90	104.55
Victory	5½	1927	4.38	103.05	102.05	103.15	102.05	101.80	101.70	102.60	102.50
Do.	5½	1933	4.52	100.70	104.30	107.00	105.90	106.70	106.60	106.75	106.50
Do.	5½	1934	4.88	104.70	102.35	104.75	103.20	104.45	104.35	104.55	104.20
Do.	5½	1937	4.47	108.90	106.15	110.00	108.45	109.70	109.60	109.60	109.50
Do. Renewal	5½	1927	4.70	102.70	101.15	102.95	101.50	101.85	101.75	101.80	101.50
Do. "	5½	1932	4.85	103.90	102.10	104.20	103.10	103.75	103.65	103.65	103.55
Do. Refund.	5	1928	4.63	100.85	99.40	101.35	100.45	101.00	100.90	100.75	100.60
Do. "	5	1943	4.78	102.85	99.00	102.90	101.20	102.60	102.50	102.65	102.50
Do. "	4½	1944	4.73	97.15	97.00	97.35	95.10	97.05	96.95	97.25	97.15

News of the Investment Markets

BOND MARKET MAY BE AFFECTED SOON BY DEARER MONEY

Present Volume of Sales in Canada is Above Last Year's

While there is greater activity in the municipal bond issues than for some time, interest is beginning to be diverted by a number of large industrial and building issues which promise to come into the market within the next few weeks, and which threaten to take the centre of the stage. While the bulk of these are in Toronto, there are several in prospect in other centres. The prices of municipal bonds in the domestic market have remained particularly strong. The province of Quebec recently borrowed on a 4.76 per cent. basis, and the city of Quebec sold an issue last week of $758,000 thirty-year 5 per cent. at a cost to the city of 4.94 per cent.

The New York prices also remain strong at a price considerably above the Canadian market. Municipal and state bond sales have been particularly heavy of late and yet there is active demand for any Canadian offerings that are placed there. During the month of May, the grand total of United States issues came up to $174,707,276, which brought the aggregate for the first five months up to $576,425,673. June was the big month last year in the United States, when bond issues totalled $286,507,401. It is expected that the total of municipal and state issues for the first half of the year will be below that of last year. The total of Canadian bond sales for 1925 to date is in the neighborhood of $230,000,000. This exceeds the record for the first six months of 1924 by approximately $37,400,000. This total, however, includes $27,746,333 of treasury bills.

Among the more important municipal and provincial issues during the week are the province of Saskatchewan issue which is already sold, and the Winnipeg issue which will be sold shortly. Two tenders were accepted for the Saskatchewan issue, one for $2,000,000 and one for $2,096,000. The former was by an eastern syndicate comprising Wood, Gundy and Co., Dominion Securities and Dillon Read and Co. The sale was made at a cost to the province of 4.90 and the price was 94.90. The other tender was accepted from Nay and James of Regina, on behalf of A. E. Ames & Co., of Toronto. The price was 94.61 for bonds payable in Canada only, and the cost to the province was 4.92.

TREND IN BOND PRICES

While there are good prospects for a continuation of the firm prices now existing in the Canadian bond market, and abundance of funds available and likely to continue so for some time, there are some indications of a strengthening in the price of money in the United States. Some lines of business and industry are showing distinct signs of greater activity. Although the total of unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation is down nearly 400,000 tons, and operations are probably still under 80 per cent. of capacity, the volume of retail business continues on a large scale, and general business conditions seem to point to greater activity. This would mean a stiffening in money rates which would react against the price of bonds.

QUEBEC SOUTHERN SELLS ISSUE TO FINANCE COMBINE

New Company Will Market Power Throughout Laurentian Area

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—Due to the record of the various power corporations, the securities of companies engaged in this line of endeavor have been growing in popularity. This week another power bond offering, carrying with it a bonus of common stock, made its appearance here.

The investment house of Browne, Urquhart & Company are offering an issue of $600,000, 6½ per cent. mortgage and collateral trust bonds of the Quebec Southern Power Corporation. The bonds are being offered at par. Each $1,000 bond carries with it a bonus of two shares of common stock.

The Quebec Southern Power Corporation was formed to acquire La Compagnie Electrique des Laurentides which has been in successful operation since 1912. It also controls, through ownership of 90 per cent. of the capital stock, the Laurentian Hydro Electric.

To Market Power

The new company will consolidate the operations of these two concerns which supply power to adjacent territories in the Laurentian district north of Montreal. Light and power is supplied to more than thirty towns by the company and immediate extensions to the company's system are under way at the present time. When these are completed, the company will own more than 200 miles of high tension lines, which will connect the various communities which are served with the plants at Ste. Adele and Rawdon, P. Q.

The security for the new issue of bonds is a first mortgage on all the company's property and assets, both present and future. Naturally, this covers also the stock held in the Laurentian Hydro Electric.

The company's engineers estimate that earnings, after meeting the fixed charges on the subsidiary company, will be sufficient to meet the interest on the present issue twice over, during the first year of operation. It is expected that earnings in future years will show an increase annually, due to the fact that the company will be in a better position to take full advantage of its extension programme.

A sinking fund will be established which will require an annual sum sufficient to equal 2 per cent. of the issued bonds.

Upon the completion of this present financing the capitalization will be as follows:

	Authorized	Issued
First Mort. bonds	$2,000,000	$600,000
7½% Cumu. Pfd. Stock	500,000	125,000
Com. Stock (no par val.)	10,000 shares	10,000 shares

$250,000 BOND ISSUE ON FOOTWEAR PLANT

Getty and Scott Show Creditable Earning Record Over Past Fifteen Years

A quarter-million dollar bond issue of Getty and Scott, Ltd., shoe manufacturers of Galt, Ontario, is being sold to the public by W. A. Mackenzie & Co., at par and accrued interest, to yield seven per cent. The issue consists of first mortgage bonds maturing in 1940, and is based on the plant, stock and other assets of the company. The proceeds are to be used to retire bank loans as well as to provide additional working capital.

The firm of Getty and Scott was established in 1900, and during the latter part of the period since that time, a creditable earning capacity has been developed. Average earnings for the past fifteen years, after making the usual deductions for maintenance, loss and so on, have been $36,864 per year and earnings for the year 1924 were $38,012. The shoe industry is one which suffered heavily from the post-war deflation process, and it is not an unreasonable claim that much higher profits are to be expected as business conditions gradually mend.

HIGHWAYS ACTION DISMISSED

An action for damages amounting to $30,000 against the Ontario provincial highways department, arising out of the death of E. D. Kelen, has just been dismissed by the Coburg Supreme Court. The claim for damages was based upon the rough condition of the road.

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A Five Year Mortgage to Yield 6.60%
Wayagamack Pulp & Paper Co., Ltd.
Net assets of $9,971,032 to secure issue of $1,500,000.
Earnings for past 7 years average over 6 times interest requirements of this issue.
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Wayagamack Five-Year 6½'s

Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company have been operating since 1910. Their Kraft products are known throughout the world as the standard of quality.

The addition of a newsprint paper mill, now being erected on their property under exceptionally favorable conditions, will place Wayagamack in a very prosperous position.

A net estimated surplus of $907,238 will be available for the redemption of these bonds. $4,536,190 to redeem $1,500,000 at maturity.

Price: 99.50 and interest —to yield 6.60%.

Full particulars on request

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Municipal and Provincial Finance

75 PER CENT. OF MUNICIPAL BONDS SOLD IN CANADA

Borrowings Decline in West But Are on Increase in the East

According to statistics made public at the annual meeting of the Canadian Bond Dealers' Association, last year was, with one exception, the most important in the history of Canadian municipal finance from the standpoint of the aggregate volume of municipal bonds issued. Municipal requirements amounted to $91,697,376, or more than 15 per cent. of all the funded obligations issued in the Dominion last year. Of this total, approximately 75 per cent. was obtained in Canada.

An interesting feature of last year's municipal financing was the fact that new capital issues have declined materially in western Canada, while there has been a substantial increase in the East. The total financing in Western Canada represented only two-thirds of the amount issued in 1920, and only one-quarter of the total for 1913. For the present year to date, western issues amount to only 56 per cent. of those of the preceding year, for the same period. At this rate, the aggregate for the calendar year 1925 will be the lowest since 1910. Following are the totals of municipal financing in the West since 1910, by years:

Eastern Municipal Issues

1910	$19,148,000
1911	18,159,000
1912	11,530,000
1913	61,914,000
1914	42,385,000
1915	47,332,000
1916	31,907,733
1917	17,601,090
1918	34,793,000
1919	15,514,000
1920	38,867,000
1921	69,568,271
1922	60,820,000
1923	70,000,000
1924	78,100,000

Different in the East

While the volume of financing in the western provinces has been cut down to actual requirements, and shows a substantial decline, the total of similar issues in the five eastern provinces for 1924 showed a 320 per cent. increase over that of 1910. The population of Western Canada during the period increased by 50 per cent. while that in the East increased only 20 per cent. It is worthy of note also that the expenditures of western municipalities are likewise showing a decrease. A study of the complete returns for 1923 shows that six of the seven large cities in British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces reduced their per capita expenditures by a substantial amount. On the other hand the leading cities of the eastern provinces, especially Ontario and Quebec, increased their expenditures. Whether it is safe to assume that the West is necessary following a policy of economy in public expenditure, or whether it has been the result of necessity, is not stated, but the example shows that it is quite possible to exercise greater economy, and still make progress, with a growing population.

Following are the total amounts of municipal financing in the East during the past decade:

Western Municipal Issues

1910	$16,600,000
1911	29,000,000
1912	35,900,000
1913	53,800,000
1914	42,000,000
1915	19,170,000
1916	17,900,000
1917	18,500,000
1918	11,000,000
1919	11,650,000
1920	20,120,000
1921	19,230,000
1922	18,190,000
1923	13,800,000
1924	13,560,000

In regard to defaults on the part of western municipalities, some disappointment was expressed that progress has been slow in the adjustment of previous liabilities aggregating approximately $12,000,000. One very gratifying fact brought out, however, was that there have been no new defaults of a permanent nature reported this year. This seems to indicate that the West is adjusting its difficulties successfully.

EXPENSES BELOW ESTIMATES

Current expenditure by the city of Toronto for the first five months of the year amounted to $13,079,448 out of the available total of $30,362,075, the commissioner of finance reported to the city council at this week's meeting, leaving $17,282,627 unexpended at that date. The expenditure is divided as follows: general, $7,769,181; education, $4,087,674; and special services, $1,222,593.

Tenders and By-laws

TENDERS WANTED

June 29, Portage la Prairie—$20,000, 6%, 30-year waterworks bonds. W. R. Grieve, City Treas. (See announcement on page 16).

June 25, New Brunswick—$882,000, 4¾%, 10 or 20-year debentures, due 1945. J. E. Hetherington, Prov. Sec.-Treas., Fredericton. (See announcement on page 16).

June 29, The Village of La Malbaie, P.Q.—$21,000, 5 or 5½ per cent. bonds maturing serially over 20 years. L. P. Dufour, Sec.-Treas.

St. Thomas Has Lowest Per Capita Tax Rate

An interesting study of the per capita taxes of the leading cities of Ontario has just been issued by the Ontario Bureau of Municipal Affairs. The lowest per capita rate, according to the statement, is that of St. Thomas, and the second lowest is Oshawa. The former is $25.85 and the latter, $26.26. Port Arthur heads the list with a per capita tax for all purposes of $56.93. Following is a statement of the municipal, school and total per capita taxes of the various cities:

	Mun. Taxes	School Taxes	Total Taxes
Port Arthur	$44.23	$12.70	$56.93
Fort William	35.16	16.39	51.55
Toronto	33.43	15.65	49.08
Windsor	31.58	16.91	48.09
St. Catharines	39.90	14.83	45.73
London	28.16	15.58	43.74
Sarnia	24.54	17.02	41.56
Brantford	28.46	12.70	41.16
Hamilton	26.21	13.88	40.09
Galt	29.69	12.10	38.79
Niagara Falls	26.45	11.66	38.11
Ottawa	24.71	13.17	37.88
Welland	23.45	13.23	36.68
Chatham	21.76	13.79	35.55
Kitchener	23.12	11.58	34.70
Owen Sound	20.83	13.02	33.85
Sault Ste. Marie	17.49	16.27	33.76
Belleville	23.80	9.84	33.64
Peterboro	19.42	12.59	32.01
Kingston	21.92	9.23	31.15
Stratford	20.15	10.61	30.76
Woodstock	19.84	8.89	28.73
Guelph	16.44	11.74	28.18
Oshawa	16.46	9.80	26.26
St. Thomas	16.20	9.65	25.85

COAST CITY IS THIRD IF SUBURB IS ADDED

Population of Vancouver and South Vancouver Would Rival That of Winnipeg

From Our Own Correspondent.

VANCOUVER.—Much interest has been aroused throughout the Northwest in the campaign now being carried on for the amalgamation of Vancouver and South Vancouver, which would give Vancouver a population very nearly as great as Winnipeg, if not greater, and making the city the third largest in Canada.

Whether the project will be carried out is still uncertain, although Mayor L. D. Taylor, of Vancouver, is hopeful that it will materialize before another year has passed. The scheme originated with Mayor Taylor, who looks forward to the day when a Greater Vancouver will exist, comprising not only the present metropolitan area and South Vancouver, but also Point Grey, Burnaby and other districts adjacent to the city, which would give the municipal government control over an area peopled by more than 400,000.

While there are many points yet to be threshed out, the fundamental basis of the proposed amalgamation in a financial way is that the merged districts be held responsible for their respective taxable expenditures existing at the time of the amalgamation.

Vancouver's growth has been one of the most remarkable in the civic annals of Canada. Development of foreign trade, the enormous increase in westward grain shipments and the business centred here by reason of its terminal situation for two transcontinental railways as well as an important centre for other roads, have contributed to the doubling of the city's population during the past ten years. The growth is at present being well maintained and new building was never more active than it is to-day.

This Week's Bond Sales

QUEBEC ISSUE SOLD

A $100,000 bond issue of the Parish of St. Charles, Point St. Charles, P.Q., bearing interest at 5 per cent. and maturing serially from one to thirty years was awarded to Leopold A. Renaud. His bid was not the highest, but L. G. Beaubien and Co. figured out the maturities on a little less favorable basis. The bids were as follows:

L. G. Beaubien & Co.	99.11
Leopold A. Renaud	99.065
Credit Canadien, Inc.	98.70
Versailles, Vidricaire, Boulais Ltee.	98.27

SASKATCHEWAN ISSUE

A sale of $4,096,000 worth of Saskatchewan 4½ per cent. 20-year debentures has been made by Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Provincial Treasurer.

Two tenders were accepted, one for $2,000,000 worth of bonds and the other for $2,096,000 worth.

One tender accepted from a syndicate comprised of Wood, Gundy & Company, Toronto, the Dominion Securities Corporation, Toronto, and Dillon, Read & Company, New York was 94.90 in New York funds for $2,000,000 worth of Saskatchewan bonds, payable in Canada, London, or New York, the cost to the Province being 4.90 per cent.

The other tender accepted from Nay & James, Regina, on behalf of A. E. Ames, Toronto, was 94.61 in Regina, funds for bonds for $2,096,000 payable in Canada only, the cost to the Province being 4.92 per cent.

CITY OF QUEBEC ISSUE

A syndicate comprising the firms of Mead and Company, Bray, Caron and Dubé and Fry, Mills, Spence and Company, were awarded the $758,000, 5 per cent., 30-year bond issue of the City of Quebec, on their bid of 100.793. Tenders were asked for serial bonds also, but the term bond price was chosen by the city.

The bids received on a 4½, 5 per cent. straight and 5 per cent. serial basis were as follows:

	4½	5	5
Mead & Co., Fry, Mills, Spence & Co., Bray, Caron, Dubé, Ltd.	93.197	100.79	100.41
L. J. Beaubien & Co., Nesbitt, Thomson & Co.	93.015	100.18	100.4215
McLeod, Young, Weir, & Co.	92.88	99.89	99.89
Rene T. Leclerc, Hanson Bros., Harris, Forbes & Co.	92.68	99.63	99.33
The Bk. of Mont., The National City Co.	93.166	100.367	100.135
Wood, Gundy & Co.	92.80	100.29	100.19
Bell, Gouinl'ck & Co.	92.87	100.40	100.30
Dyment Ander. & Co.	93.15	100.56	100.16
Dom. Secs., Corp., A. E. Ames & Co.	92.77	100.33	100.17

MUNICIPAL REPORTS BEING STANDARDIZED

Much Yet to be Done to Make This Information Complete and Intelligible

A very decided improvement is being made by some of the provinces in the method of submitting their reports on the financial standing of their various municipalities. It is highly desirable, not only from their own standpoint, but from that of financial houses and all others who have any concern with municipal affairs, that the material be sent in in standard and complete form. It is not essential that the form used by all the provinces be the same, but it is desirable that such be the case. While much creditable progress is being made, some of the provinces are still dilatory in sending information in, due to the difficulty of getting it from the municipalities, and some have not yet adopted any standard method of compiling the information when it is received. Following is a statement from the annual report of the committee on municipal administration and finance, of the Canadian Bond Dealers' Association, dealing with the progress of the year in this connection:

The Manitoba report for 1924 has been issued in more convenient form than that of previous years, although in the material it contains much improvement is still possible.

Ontario this year has made its initial effort toward improvement in this connection. In December last the provincial committee called a meeting at which a representative of this association with representatives from the Association of Chartered Accountants, Union of Canadian Municipalities and several of the larger cities were present. As a result of this, the returns made by Ontario municipalities for 1925 will be made more complete and will result in improvements in the annual report which should render it of greater public interest. Furthermore, the figures published this year will be available several months earlier than in previous years. The lack of uniformity in municipal accounting and the necessity of materially increasing the staffs and the expense in connection with the issue of a larger report, among other things, has thus far prevented the province from making it as comprehensive as the members of this association would like.

The province of New Brunswick report on municipal statistics, as issued during the past few years, has been practically worthless to anyone interested in the condition of New Brunswick municipalities. Comparative data is not available either for the municipality desiring to consider its own position or for the public who are the creditors of the municipality. The present report cannot help but reflect adversely on the municipalities of the province as a whole, as being an unbusinesslike document. Assurance was given that our suggestions made two years ago would be adopted, but as yet nothing has been done. During the coming year the provincial statutes are to be consolidated and we have recently been informed that the necessary legislation will be passed providing for a new municipal debentures act, and a provision also respecting annual reports by municipalities at a given time each year which will enable the province to issue a comprehensive blue book containing the figures in comparable form and at a reasonably early date each year.

Toronto's Funded Debt Up Thirteen Millions

"The funded debt of the city now stands at $173,000,000, an increase of $13,000,000 over last year." says the finance commissioner of Toronto in an extract from his annual report issued recently upon the city's funded debt and sinking fund for the year ending December 31, 1924.

This increase, however, is smaller than in any of the previous three years, the report points out. "Since the street railway system of the Toronto Railway Co. was taken over by the city in 1921," it continues, "and its power and radial subsidiaries purchased, the city has issued bonds totalling $53,921,000 for its street railway and light and power utilities. The extensive financing incident to the acquisition and entire rehabilitation of the street railway is practically completed."

"Since the close of the war, nearly $32,000,000 of debt has matured and been redeemed by the city. In 1924, redemptions totalled $5,851,500.

"The change in the gross debt during 1924 is shown in the following summary:

Debt outstanding, December 31, 1923	$160,173,859
Debt redeemed in 1924	5,851,500
	154,322,359
Net debt incurred in 1924	19,051,861
Debt outstanding December 31, 1924	173,374,220

BOND DEALERS BECOME BANKERS FOR INVESTORS

(Continued from page 1)

ate duplication in the collection of income taxes and the general consolidating of tax collecting machinery.

Commenting on the seriousness of the taxation burdens the report of the committee on municipal administration and finance said:

The problem is a vital one, for not only in the methods is the existing condition intolerable, but the amounts involved when reviewed together are truly surprising. In 1922, Canada with a population of 8,788,000 paid in taxes about $561,460,000. This staggering sum was made up as follows:

Municipal taxes	$178,664,000
Provincial taxes	47,342,000
Dominion taxes	335,453,000
Total	$561,460,000

This total was 19 per cent. of the year's total net production of all Canadian industries, including mining, fishing and agriculture. It was almost half the net agricultural production; it was 50 per cent. of the net manufacturing production in that year. Consciously or unconsciously every family in Canada is paying a share of this amount either directly or indirectly through the cost of living or both, and the above large sums, of course, do not include the additional sums which are contributed each year to the government in the form of fees, fines, licenses and through all the other means which the governments take to collect revenue.

As a result of the recommendations made by the committee the following resolution was passed calling for a nation-wide program for the control of public expenditure and the simplification of tax collection machinery to eliminate over-lapping and reduce expense:

That in the opinion of this association two of the most pressing needs of the country at the present time are:

1. A nation-wide program for the control of public expenditure to the end that business and industry may be stimulated by lightening so far as possible the burden of taxation.

2. The working out of a co-ordinated system of taxation and tax collection—national, provincial and municipal —which would reduce to a minimum overlapping duplication and excessive costs of collection; and that as a means to these ends the association give its support to the movement started by the Citizens' Research Institute of Canada and recommends that as many as possible of its members attend the tax conference to be held in London by the institute on September 29 and 30 and October 1 next.

Not only are the activities of the association in the interests of better public financing appreciated by the investing public but the provincial governments and the municipal governing bodies have shown a gratifying disposition to bring their affairs into line with the principles of sound public business and thus establish a sound credit position in the borrowing markets.

WEEKLY RECORD OF GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL BOND SALES.

Place	Date	Purpose	Sold To	Rate	Maturity	Amount	Price	Yield
			MUNICIPAL					
Quebec	June		Mead & Co., and Syndicate	5%	1955	$758,000	100.793	4.95
Parish of St. Charles	June		Leopold A. Renaud	5%	Serial	100,000	99.065	....
Campbellton	June		J. M. Robinson & Sons	5%	1945	65,000	98.77	5.10
Moose Jaw	June		Wood, Gundy & Co.	5½%	1955	93,000	100.17	5.48
Drummondville	June		Geoffrion & Co.	5%	1965	55,000	99.4135	5.03
			CORPORATION					
Getty & Scott	June		W. A. Mackenzie & Co.	7%	1940	$250,000	100	7.00
Quebec Southern Power	June		Browne, Urquhart & Co.	6½%	1945	600,000	100	6.50
Fraser Companies	June		Wood, Gundy and Royal Securities Corp.	6%	1950	2,500,000	98.50	6.125
			PROVINCIAL					
Saskatchewan	June		Wood, Gundy & Co., and syndicate	4½%	1945	2,000,000	94.90	4.90
Saskatchewan	June		Nay, James & Co., on behalf A. E. Ames & Co.	4½%	1945	2,096,000	94.61	4.92

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Price: 102.45 and Accrued Interest
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SERIAL BOND VALUES TABLES
Show value of an issue of bonds in which same amount of principal matures at each instalment.
Covers maturities 1-2 years to 1-40 years with principal payable annually and 6 months to 1 year to 6 months to 20 years with principal payable semi-annually.
Yields 3 to 8% sixteen coupon rates
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For investment we recommend—
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Alabama T. Light & Power 5% 1962 .... 5.30%
Illinois Power & Light 7% Preferred 7.30%
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Apart from the high return we believe these issues will appreciate in price.
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Insurance for Buyer and Seller

HOW BENEFITS OF THE EDUCATIONAL POLICY WORK OUT

Child Insured of Adequate Education Under Any Circumstances

This is the second instalment of a paper on "Insurance for Educational Purposes," by H. P. Douglas, at the Educational Congress at Montreal. The first instalment appeared last week.

The evolution of this policy has been gradual and leading up to the modern contract as we know it today. They are all practically the same. Term endowments written on the father's life, maturing during the educational period, the child named as beneficiary, in the event of the father's death, the company acting as trustee holds the funds in trust and administering them in accordance with the terms of the contract; should the son die some companies refund the premiums; should both father and son die then the mother or someone else may be named the contingent beneficiary or the commuted value of the policy may be paid to the estate. In short the standard educational policy is a plain and simple endowment contract but written with certain special clauses to cover its purpose in every contingency.

The only criticism of this type of endowment policy is that it is expensive where the father is advanced in years or the child is on in years; in other words, this is essentially a contract for the young father and the very young child, for a parent who is financially well able to put aside from the family budget without sacrifice the premiums. For example:

Take the case of the father aged 25, child aged 1—policy written for $4,000 to provide $1,000 at the respective ages of 17, 18, 19, 20. The average annual premium would be about $250, which is reasonable. Now take the father's age as at 35—child 8—other conditions the same, the premiums jump sharply to $40. Or this combination, father 50—child 10—premium is now over $600. Of course, when the dividends are considered the premium will be considerably reduced and the policy should return at least, if not more than, the premium investment, but you can see that at the older ages the endowment is quite out of reach of all but the well-to-do. The major advantage, as I see it, of this form of policy is that it does provide a guaranteed cash payment for the child whether the father lives or not, but it is quite possible to foresee the many cases where the father alive at the expiration of the endowment period may not wish to use the proceeds for educational purposes but will prefer to invest the money for the child to take the equivalent in paid-up insurance or exercise for him anyone of the other available options, and having this in mind is prepared to pay the high premiums.

If, however, the father is only concerned with guaranteeing the child's education in the event of his own prior death, then the ordinary whole life policy can be well used for this purpose. This policy may be written with a special nomination of beneficiary, and request form prepared to cover the particular conditions of the policy, and the following may be taken as a good example of such a contract, and it certainly is most interesting to see how much may be provided for at a small expense out of this form of contract.

Age of father 32—age of son 6—$5,000 insurance—whole life participating plan—full disability income provision, annual net premium say $130. We will assume that the father dies in the third policy year or when the son is 9. Acting under the terms of the special request form the company will hold the proceeds of the policy, and the interest, say at 4 per cent., or $220 per year will be used to pay the expenses incidental to the son's common school education. Beginning with the fourteenth birthday of the son, $1,000 of the principal sum shall be paid in four equal yearly instalments for the purpose of providing a high school education, as follows:

1st yr. ..	$250	Approx. int. ..	$220	Total $470
2nd yr. ..	250	Approx. int. ..	209	Total 459
3rd yr. ..	250	Approx. int. ..	198	Total 448
4th yr. ..	250	Approx. int ..	187	Total 437
				$1814

We have now taken our boy through his common school and high school and have expended $2,694. Beginning with his eighteenth birthday, the special request directs that company to pay the remaining $4,000 of the principal sum in five equal annual instalments for the purpose of providing his college education, as follows:

1st yr. ...	$800 Int. ...	$176	Total ...	$976
2nd yr. ...	800 Int. ...	140	Total ...	940
3rd yr. ...	800 Int. ...	105	Total ...	905
4th yr. ...	800 Int. ...	70	Total ...	870
5th yr. ...	800 Int. ...	35	Total ...	835
				$4526
				$6340

Now let us look back and see just what our policy has accomplished: The father paid in premiums $390, the company has paid out for the account of the son $7,220 and has taken care of his education for thirteen years. Who can say that was not one of the finest contracts the underwriter ever sold and the very finest one the father ever purchased. Assuming the father however lived, he would have a valuable policy of insurance to supplement his other protection, and if he allowed his annual cash dividends to accumulate they would amount to approximately $800 by the time his son had graduated from college and he would no doubt use them for the purpose of giving him a start in life, or possibly a trip to Europe at the expense of the company. In the first premises a term policy would have accomplished exactly the same result and where it is impossible to pay the premium on regular insurance the low cost long term policy must not be overlooked. Many different combinations can be worked out along the above lines.

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Organized Move to Reduce Lapses is Bringing Results

Figures for Past Year Are Better—Loss Ratio of Fire Companies Shows Improvement—Fraternal Societies Are All in Line

The establishment of special conservation departments by many of the larger insurance companies played a big part in reducing the total lapsation in life insurance in Canada in 1924, according to G. D. Finlayson, Federal Superintendent of Insurance, in his abstract of statements on the year's business. The departments in question are devoted exclusively to the prevention of lapses and the revival of policies discontinued by lapse. All companies, through their field forces laid particular emphasis on the elimination of this form of waste.

The figures for 1924 with 1923 for purposes of comparison follow:

	1924	1923
Lapsed	231,906,653	218,420,860
% of new	33.19	34.61
Surrendered	80,594,686	73,529,719
% of new	11.53	11.65
Total of both	$312,501,339	$291,950,579
Per cent.	44.72	46.26

The final figures on the 1924 experience of fire insurance companies operating in the Dominion show an improved loss ratio over 1923, but losses were a little heavier than the 5-year average. Premiums show a slight decline, but the decline in losses was much greater, thus giving the improved ratio. The figures for all Canada follow:

	Premiums	Losses	Loss Ratio
1924	52,074,196	30,688,531	58.93
1923	53,943,249	34,292,671	63.57

Loss ratio, 5 year average, 59.09 per cent.

The table on losses by provinces shows that those of the Western provinces had a substantial decline in loss ratio while Saskatchewan had a material gain. Quebec, Ontario and Nova Scotia are also down with New Brunswick and P. E. Island up.

The figures:

	Premiums written $	Losses incurred $	Ratio p.c.	Ratio 1923 p.c.	Ratio 1922 p.c.	Ratio 1921 p.c.	Ratio 1920 p.c.	1920-24 inclusive p.c.
Alberta	3,559,399	2,058,028	57.82	65.03	67.50	55.76	34.46	55.73
Brit. Columbia .	5,310,928	2,872,761	54.09	62.93	43.68	44.56	30.36	47.08
Manitoba . . .	3,722,508	2,244,296	60.29	70.24	69.58	56.79	41.23	59.33
N. Brunswick . .	2,288,132	1,540,526	67.33	64.16	89.69	78.36	65.89	73.02
Nova Scotia . .	2,420,376	1,396,476	57.70	42.55	68.62	79.09	70.91	64.15
Ontario	18,090,943	10,979,200	60.69	63.94	71.08	56.51	38.77	58.13
P.E.I.	236.216	108,780	46.05	42.34	100.51	43.81	35.74	53.57
Quebec	12,398,601	7,032,572	56.72	68.70	76.14	65.13	57.18	64.72
Sask.	3,960,203	2,405,146	60.73	55.04	51.56	56.43	42.96	52.95
Yukon	8,841	5,968	67.50	.....	22.36	2.69	2.45	17.50
Floater business (undivided) . .	78,049	44.782	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	52,074,196	30,688,531	58.93	63.57	68.92	59.51	45.42	59.09

In March of this year the probationary period granted foreign fraternal societies within which all actuarial deficiencies in funds were to be made good, if the societies wished their licenses renewed. Mr. Finlayson says that of the 8 which in 1919 showed actuarial deficiencies in their mortuary funds, not one has failed to file an actuarial certificate of solvency in those funds as at Dec. 31, 1924, and that of the two foreign societies which showed deficiencies in their sickness funds only one shows a deficiency at the present time. This one society has been granted a conditional license limited to the transaction of business in connection with existing policies and it is expected that at the forthcoming convention of the society, steps will be taken to secure the solvency of the sickness fund.

It may therefore now be said that according to the actuarial certificates filed with the department the mortuary funds of all fraternal societies licensed by the department are actuarially solvent and with the one exception noted the same may be said of the sickness funds as well.

Superintendent for Crown in Western Ontario

Announcement is made of the appointment of B. R. Hooper to be superintendent of the Western Ontario Division of the Crown Life Insurance Company, with headquarters in the Dominion Savings Building, London.

Mr. Hooper has had a brilliant record with his company during the past five years, having been successively manager for Nova Scotia and superintendent for the Maritime Provinces. During his regime, the Maritime business of the Crown Life increased over 600 per cent.

Mr. Hooper entered the employ of the company at Ottawa, following war service with the Canadian Engineers. He was educated at Prince of Wales College and McGill University, graduating from the latter with the degree of B. Sc., C.E. In 1924 he was president of the Eastern New Brunswick branch of the Life Underwriters' Association.

NEW VANCOUVER BRANCH

A permanent branch office of the investment department of the Canada Life Assurance Company was opened June 1st at Vancouver, B.C., with W. P. Kirkpatrick as manager. Mr. Kirkpatrick was formerly connected for many years with the Canadian Bank of Commerce and was latterly manager of that bank at Saskatoon. The treasurer of the company, E. M. Saunders of Toronto, was in Vancouver for the opening.

The Record of Fire Losses in Canada

Place	Property	Date	Loss	Insurance	Cause
	Ontario				
Regents Park—	H Armstrong, res.	June 5	1,000	......	stove
Port Sydney—	P. C. Deebles, res.	May 25	15,000	......	unknown
Bloomfield—	B R. Leavens, res.	May 26	total	800	chimney
Eastings—	J. Dainard, res., and Doxsee Bros.' mill...	May 22	total	......	lightning
Springmount—	B. Cruikshanks, res.	May 27	4,000	......	......
Mornington—	C. E. Schwindt, barn	May 31	8,000	......	lightning
	W. Meadows, barn	May 31	5,000	......	lightning
Ayton—	P. Yost, barn	June 3	4,500	2,400	lightning
Windsor—	Liberty Garage	June 9	25,000	......	......
Ripley—	T. Harris, barn	June 3	total	partial	lightning
Burlington Beach—	Brant Inn	June 9	15,000	covered	......
Hamilton—	Frame garage	June 4	1,000	......	fireworks
New Liskeard—	A. McChesney, res., & barn..	May 31	heavy	......	......
Creemore—	W. Miller, barns	June 1	......	3,000	lightning
St. Thomas—	T. Gilchrist, res.	June 2	heavy	......	unknown
Railton—	A. Grainger, barn, house and cows.	June 1	4,000	......	lightning
Frankford—	Canada Box Board Co., shed......	June 4	total	......	unknown
Harwich Twp.—	L. Huffman, barns and stock	June 9	8,000	partial	......
Chesterville—	J Dillabough, barns	June 11	6,000	......	......
Toronto—	Progressive Dress Co:	June 11	11,000	......	unknown
Toronto, Fairbank—	E. Tugwell, res.	June 10	2,000	covered	......
	Quebec				
St. Chrysotone—	J. McDowell, res. and barn...	May 26	heavy	5,000	......
N. Hatley—	H. G. James, barn & contents..	May 31	2.500	none	unknown
Gameau Jct.—	Quebec Artificial Coal Co., bldg.	May 28	40,000	......	......
	Nova Scotia				
Digby—	Funeral Service Reg. building......	June 4	15,000	partially	unknown
	Manitoba				
Griswold—	A. E. Hills, res.	May 29	....	1,000	unknown
	Saskatchewan				
Rokeby—	H. J. Gregory, res., store & barn....	May 19	4,500	......	unknown
	British Columbia				
Granville Island—	Coast Cement Co.	May 20	20,000	covered	unknown

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Provincial Offices: Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon. Calgary, Edmonton, Vancouver, Victoria.

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The steady, healthy growth of the Western Assurance Company during the 74 years since organization is the strongest evidence of the position the company holds in public confidence.

Our record for prompt payment of all claims is one of our most valuable assets.

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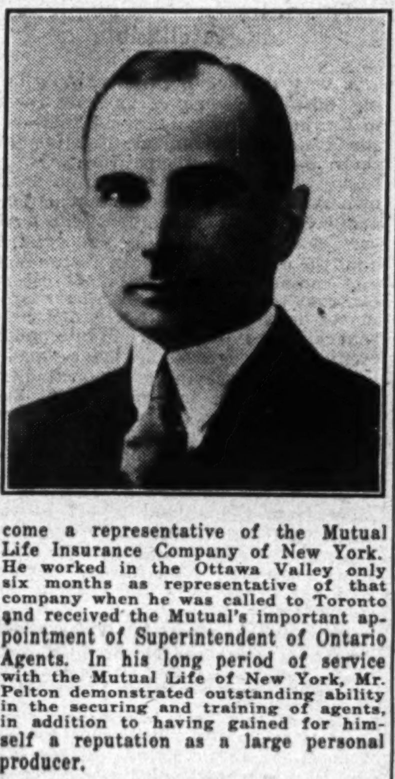
ESTABLISHED 1851.

The Independent Order of Foresters
Organized 1874
TOTAL BENEFITS
Paid to Members and their Beneficiaries
$81,000,000.00
Policies Issued from $1,000 to $5,000
G. E. BAILEY, Secretary
W. H. HUNTER, President
G. R. COTTRELLE, Treasurer

New Ontario Supervisor for the Dominion Life

Melvin D. Pelton, who has been made supervisor of Ontario agencies for the Dominion Life, entered the insurance business in 1911, having severed his connection with the Union Bank to become a representative of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. He worked in the Ottawa Valley only six months as representative of that company when he was called to Toronto and received the Mutual's important appointment of Superintendent of Ontario Agents. In his long period of service with the Mutual Life of New York, Mr. Pelton demonstrated outstanding ability in the securing and training of agents, in addition to having gained for himself a reputation as a large personal producer.



UNLICENSED AGENTS CAUSE OF TROUBLE

Companies Prosecuted for Employing Them and They Are Also Fined

Four insurance companies and five individuals were in Toronto police court recently, the former for paying or allowing commissions to unlicensed persons, and the latter for acting as insurance agents without a license. Four $20 fines were imposed and sentence reserved in the others. It is evident that there is considerable of this going on, judging from a memorandum R. Leighton Foster, supt. of insurance for Ontario, has sent all companies.

Last February all licensed insurers were required to make a return under oath to the superintendent, showing the names of all persons to whom they had paid or allowed commission during the year 1924. Under the act it is an offence for any insurer to pay or allow commission to an unlicensed person and it is also an offence for any unlicensed person to assume to act as an agent or to receive commission. A preliminary analysis of the returns so made to the department discloses the names of many unlicensed persons, who acted as insurance agents without authority and to whom insurers, in contravention of the act, had paid or allowed commission, says Mr. Foster. He adds:

"In view of the situation disclosed by the returns, the department has taken exemplary proceedings against both insurers and unlicensed persons acting as agents for violation of the prohibitions of the Act. Convictions against both insurers and such unlicensed persons have already been recorded in the Toronto Police Court. Additional prosecutions in other centres will follow. Meanwhile, all licensed insurers are hereby requested to check their records of persons to whom commissions have been paid or allowed by them since the first day of January, 1924. and to take immediate steps to recommend the applications for license of all such persons to the Department. The annual license term expires 30th September in each year. It is noted that some agents licensed for the term 1923-24 have neglected to file applications for renewal of license for the term 1924-25. Prosecutions will not be instituted where the application for license or renewal thereof, together with the proper fee ($3.00 for one term and $6.00 for two terms) is filed before proceedings are actually launched.

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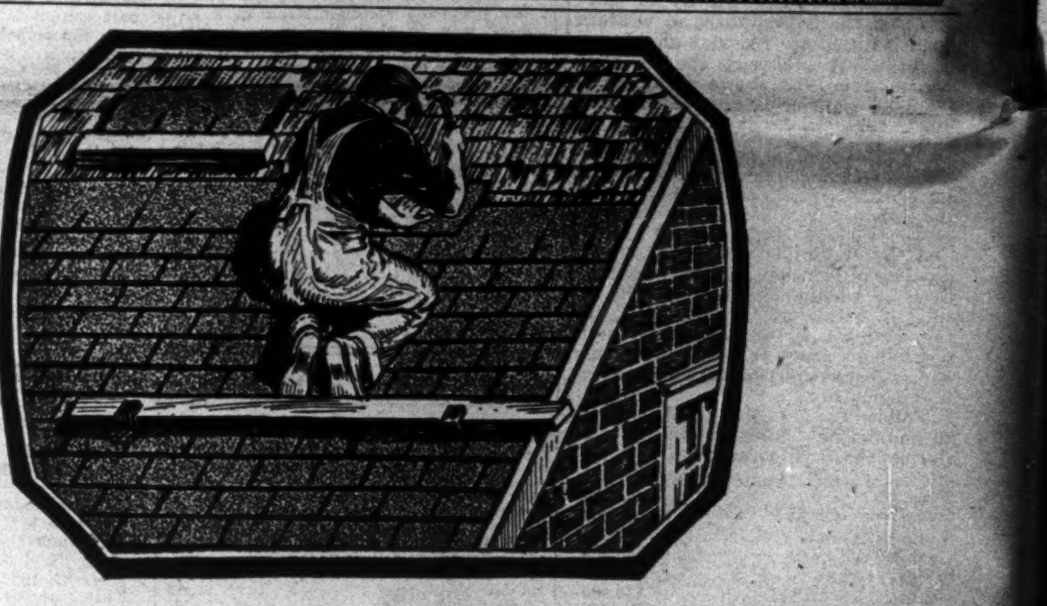
THE Great-West Life ASSURANCE COMPANY
HEAD OFFICE — WINNIPEG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Buy a roof that will **last**—a roof that long years from now will be as good as the day it was laid. Buy a roof that "once on your building is entirely off your mind."

Barrett Giant Shingles give you that kind of roof—definitely meet every roofing requirement.

(1) Lastingly weather-tight—they never rot or rust.
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(3) Free from maintenance expense — they never need painting or staining.
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(5) They're beautiful—have a weather surface of slate in soft red, moss-green, or shadowy blue-black.

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Tell us the building or buildings you plan to roof or reroof. We will send valuable free booklets containing information that will be helpful in solving your roofing problem.

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Everlastic Multi-Shingles
Four-Shingles-in-One. Made of high grade felt, thoroughly waterproofed. Surfaced with red, green, or blue-black slate. Laid at far less cost in labor and time than wooden shingles. Size 36x10 inches.

Everlastic Mineral-Surfaced Roofing
The most beautiful and enduring roll roofing made. Slate-surfaced in soft shades of red, green, or blue-black. Highly fire-resistant. Roofs of this type give lasting protection and add value to your property. Popular for camps, summer cottages, boat houses, garages and other buildings.

Everlastic Smooth-Surfaced Roofing
A roll roofing that is tough, pliable, low in price, easy to lay. Made in light, medium, and heavy weights. Nails and cement included with each roll.

Barrett Liquid Elastigum
A cement in liquid form composed of time-tested waterproofing bitumen and asbestos fibres. It is unequalled for keeping the surface of all roofs in water-tight condition.

Plastic Elastigum Patching Cement
"The waterproof cement of a hundred uses." Stops leaks in roofs, repairs flashings, gutters, cisterns, etc. Acid-resisting, waterproof and sticks tenaciously to any sort of surface. It is easy to apply.

Everjet Paint
A glossy black paint—an enemy of rust—which protects metal roofs, smokestacks, boilers, furnaces, machinery, water tanks (inside and outside). Everjet has large covering power, is very durable and costs only a small fraction of what it saves.

Made in Canada

Textiles

CAN. CONNECTICUT COTTONS TO HAVE SMALLER DEFICIT

Company Has Been Working at Capacity For Some Time

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL.—The Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills has been operating both day and night, for the last two or three months at the capacity of the installed machinery in the plant, which is located at Sherbrooke, P. Q. Production consists of tire fabrics and due to the fact there are three companies which specialize in this field in Canada, competition is keen—in fact the tire fabric industry can produce in the neighborhood of three times the amount of fabric that can be sold.

The Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills do over one third of the total tire fabric business in Canada; although the factory has been working at capacity, the shareholder should not look for greatly increased profits for the reason that the keenness of competition keeps prices down. The company has to meet other adverse factors such as the tire price war which has broken out and which also keeps prices down to bed rock.

Another thing beyond the control of the management is the price of raw cotton, which, when it moves upward adversely affects profits—of course, the company can hedge on its purchases of the raw material, but this is, as a rule, useless in view of the fact that the price of the finished article does not move when the price of cotton changes. The increasing use of balloon tires, due to their longer life, naturally is another factor with which the company must contend.

Deficit Will be Reduced

Last year the preferred dividends were paid but not earned, in fact, for the year there was a deficit before the dividend was paid. This year, the volume of business being done is much larger, but profits will not be sufficient to show earnings; there will again be a deficit, but it is expected that it will show a very material reduction from last year. The company's year ends next September.

The brighter side of the picture is the fact that the company is gradually doing more business and, it is expected, the resumption of the preferential tariffs on the part of Great Britain will result in an increase in the export of Canadian tires which should in turn bring more business to the Canadian Connecticut Cotton Mills.

During the expansion period, the company built a large new plant in Sherbrooke, which, while it has not been lying idle, has not been anything like fully utilized and due to the fact that the industry as a whole is over expanded, this new plant will never, at any rate not for a long time, be fully occupied. Indeed the company has not equipped the plant with machinery to any extent; when it is said, therefore, that the plant has been producing at capacity for some time, it is to be remembered that it has been producing only to the full capacity of its installed machinery.

New Plant a Problem

The partial use only of the new plant has been one of the problems with which the management has had to cope. The solution lies, of course, in obtaining another industry at Sherbrooke which would occupy the unused portion of the new building or which would take over the old plant and allow the company to move its equipment into the new one. Both plants lie side by side. At the present time the city of Sherbrooke appears to be in a fairly good position, so far as its industries are concerned, and the management of Canadian Connecticut Cotton feels that, within the near future some solution of the partially empty plant will be found. Local rumor has it that negotiations are under way whereby a new industry will occupy the unused portion of the plant. Whether this is the case or not, the shareholder can rest assured that his directors are doing their utmost to arrive at a solution of this problem which means the cutting down of much overhead.

On a Four Per Cent. Basis

In March last, due to the unsatisfactory business conditions, the company cut its preferred dividend in half; a four per cent. basis. At the present time, it is 11 per cent. in arrears on the dividend of the 8 per cent., cumulative, preferred stock. However, due to the exceptionally strong cash position of the company, it is in a position to reap to the full, any of the benefits which may accrue through an improvement in this branch of the textile business.

The fact that the company are doing a large volume shows that the demand for tire fabrics is increasing If, in the future, it becomes possible to keep up the volume and at the same time obtain an improvement in the sale price of the fabrics, it should result in greatly increased earnings. In addition there is the hope for an improvement in the demand for tires from abroad.

Imports of Woollens Up; Manufactured Here Down

From Our Own Correspondent.

MONTREAL. — Government figures show a great drop in the raw wool retained in Canada for manufacture for the year ending March, 1925. This coupled with the figures of woollen imports appears to reveal a diversity of conditions in the Canadian woollen industry, for, while the great majority of the industry are crying "Ruin, ruin," firms like the Paton Manufacturing Company or the R. Forbes Company, are experiencing good business.

The amount of wool retained in Canada for manufacture for the past three fiscal years ending March 31, was as follows:

Fiscal year	lbs.
1923	52,405,912
1924	51,867,577
1925	40,706,046

The value of the imports of manufactured woollens showed an advance, but these figures do not include woollen yarns:

Fiscal year	
1923	$31,891,794
1924	32,026,687
1925	32,996,589

Imports of Yarns Up

The most marked increase in the value of imported woollen goods is seen in the imports of yarns from France, which for the past three years, were as follows:

Fiscal year	
1923	$ 942,461
1924	1,942,126
1925	3,120,329

Although these figures indicate in a general way that all is not as it should be with the industry, there are those connected with the trade who feel that these adverse figures require a considerable amount of explanation when compared with the results obtained by the Paton Manufacturing Company and other woollen textile companies which operate in this country.

The Financial Post questioned a leader in the industry on this subject, and his opinion was to the effect that some of the woollen companies were certainly in difficulties, but that many of the companies were very much alive and successful, due possibly to their efforts to buy low and to keep costs down.

WOOL OUTPUT SLIGHTLY LOWER

According to statistics compiled for The Financial Post by the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association, the total wool clip for 1924 was 15,111,719 pounds against 15,539,416 pounds in 1923. At an average of 25 cents per pound this total would be worth $3,777,930, while the value of the 1923 clip was worth $3,574,000. The contributions made to the total by the various provinces were as follows:

	POUNDS
Ontario	4,802,256
Quebec	4,129,427
Nova Scotia	1,514,476
Alberta	1,181,545
New Brunswick	835,514
Saskatchewan	707,411
Manitoba	531,389
P. Edward Island	496,279
British Columbia	308,869
(Indian Reserves)	9,553
	15,111,719

DOES INSTALMENT SELLING BENEFIT THE COMMUNITY?

(Continued from page 2)

ance companies has been welcomed by the trade.

The dealer is relieved of banking difficulties. Banking, and successful financing requiries trained and scientific handling. The finance company looks after him; his capital is not tied up in credits; his time sales are turned into cash sales; his turnover is increased.

He is not bothered with collections. Fifty years ago the dealer in a small town would have to leave his business, and spend days driving around trying to collect, and he was never sure when he would get his money. To-day he is faced with the terrific expense of a collection department, if he finances himself. Here the finance company steps in, dscounting his paper at no cost to him and his returns are immediate. The goodwill of his customer, a resale asset, is not jeopardized—as the finance company gets all the blame for the pushing of collections.

Credit Facilities Given

Then the finance company places at his disposal its unlimited credit facilities. This means the advice of men and women who have been passing on credit for years, and also the valuable records and different ways and means finance companies have developed for the securing of credit information.

The dealer generally endorses the paper financed, and thereby assumes a certain amount of contingent liability, but invariably he is protected by a lien and always by the signature of the purchaser. He is also guarded against loss by the perpetual and watchful work of the collection departments of finance companies. If the dealer uses any kind of discretion in his time sales, insists on a substantial initial payment, and refuses credit for an abnormal period, he won't take many losses; possibly none.

The instalment plan is advantageous to the trade if, indeed, as the finance companies claim, the dealer gets something for nothing.

What Does Manufacturer Gain

To the manufacturer the time selling plan means the speeding up of production. Perhaps the need for financing, insofar as the manufacturer is concerned, arises from the fact that we are more or less overmanufactured for our limited population in Canada. The marked increase in exports is also relieving this situation.

The finance company provides the dealer with cash, by means of a discounted note, to pay the manufacturer or distributor for his wholesale purchases. And so the manufacturer is not hampered by outstanding credits and the trade is not cramped by liabilities to the wholesaler or manufacturer.

The whole thing moves in a circle. The instalment plan helps the individual to meet the problems of existence to-day; it puts the trade in a liquid condition; it keeps the manufacturer busy, and increased production means increased employment.

The broader points of whether the increased cost of distribution through financing credit actually decreases the purchasing power of the community will have to be reserved for a further article.

7,200 ACRES FOR SUGAR BEETS

LETHBRIDGE.—It is now estimated that over 7,200 acres of sugar beets have been signed up for the new beet sugar factory at Raymond. Six thousand acres was the figure set by the company, when they first entered into negotiations with the farmers.

POST-Scripts

NOT long ago one of Montreal's wealthy men was successful in making a clean-up in baccarat at Palm Beach. He won about $125,000. Other Montreal business men at Palm Beach were less successful and, while they had a lot of fun at roulette and hazard, they came out behind on the season's play.

* * *

AT THE present day one is quite familiar with the expression "for the sum of $1," or some similar phrase to indicate nominal consideration used in many documents conveying property. A recent search in connection with titles through some of the old documents preserved in the records of the Ordnance, Admiralty, and Railway Lands Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, revealed a quaint and rather curious form of the consideration. A lease issued under the authority of the province of Upper Canada in 1836 contained the following: "for and during the term of thirty years at a yearly rental of one barley corn." The usual item of nominal consideration in the early days was "a pepper corn" but this is the first case noted where "barley corn" was used. Possibly it was because barley was more common than pepper in this country.

* * *

IN MONTREAL there is a business man who pays his switchboard operator $2,400 a year plus certain bonuses. This is well above the average salary given to telephone operators in business institutions. Quite likely $1,000 a year would strike closer to the average.

This man argues that the central telephone switchboard is the heart of his business. The difference between speedy and efficient telephone service and slow and inefficient service is a difference of thousands of dollars a year to his firm, he argues. Moreover, on long distance calls the right kind of service at the switchboard saves many minutes of waiting for connections and many interrupted conversations.

"I cannot afford to have a cheap girl on my switchboard," said this man to the editor of "Post-Scripts." "She is the most highly paid girl in the office."

In how many business offices is this the case?

When selecting a Trust Company as an Executor choose one whose fixed policy is to give

Financial Assistance

to Estates being administered by it

PAID UP CAPITAL
AND RESERVE $1,259,430.36

The Imperial Canadian Trust Co.

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PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY
LIMITED

Trustees, Executors, Administrators,
Real Estate and Insurance,
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J. P. STEEDMAN,
Chairman of the Board

B. HAL. BROWN,
President and General Manager

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Reford Bldg., 217 Bay St.

Branches throughout Canada and in London, Eng.

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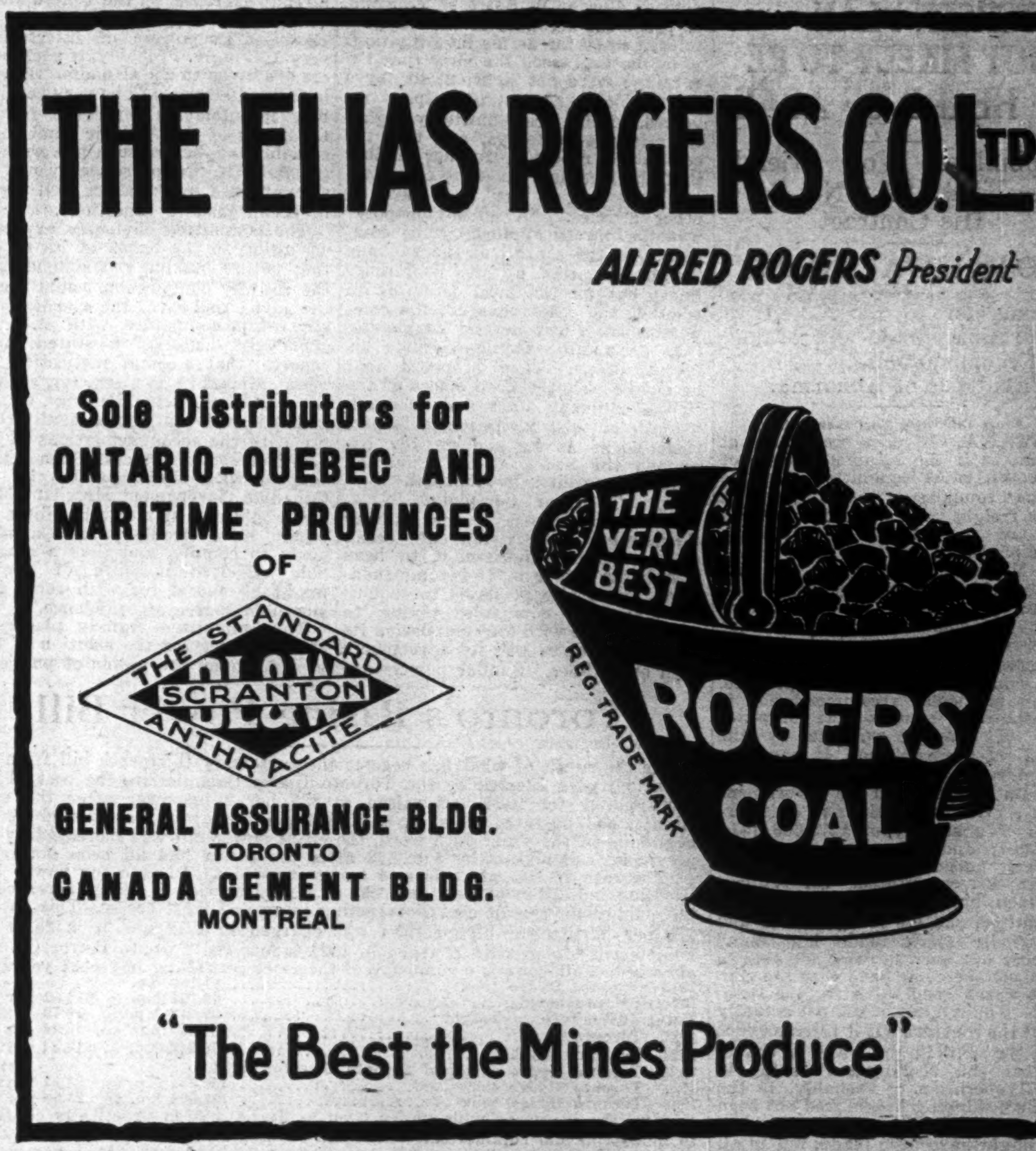
Accommodation to Europe on the famous Canadian Pacific Steamships ("Empresses" or Monoclass.) Make reservations now to avoid disappointment.

Full information from your local agent,

J. E. PARKER,
General Agent,
Ocean Traffic,
Can. Pac. Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.

CANADIAN PACIFIC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ALFRED ROGERS President

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Quebec Southern Power Corporation

6½% FIRST MORTGAGE AND COLLATERAL TRUST
Twenty-Year Sinking Fund Gold
BONDS

Dated May 1st, 1925 Due May 1st, 1945

	Authorized	Issued
First Mortgage and Collateral Trust 6½% Twenty-year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds	$2,000,000	$600,000
7½ Cumulative Preferred Shares	500,000	125,000
Common Stock Shares (no par value)	10,000 shs.	10,000 shs.

The Quebec Southern Power Corporation has been formed to acquire the undertakings and assets of LA COMPAGNIE ELECTRIQUE DES LAURENTIDES LIMITEE (in successful operation since 1912) and of making certain additions and extensions to the properties acquired. The Company also controls the LAURENTIAN HYDRO ELECTRIC LIMITED through ownership of over 90% of its Capital Stock.

The consolidation will effect a co-ordination of overhead and general operating economies.

The two plants have a potential capacity of more than 15,000 horse power. Through a neighbouring power company, controlled by the same interests, the Corporation can draw on an available supply of 60,000 horse power, ample to meet the requirements of the territory for many years.

Light and power are supplied to more than thirty towns and municipalities in the Laurentian district, north and north-east of Montreal, including: St. Jerome, St. Faustin, Rawdon, St. Lin, St. Jacques l'Achigan, Shawbridge, etc. Negotiations are under way for further contracts. When additions and extensions are completed, the Company will own more than 200 miles of high tension lines connecting the towns served to the plants at Ste. Adele and Rawdon.

The bonds will be secured by a First Mortgage and floating charge on all the Company's assets, present and future. After present financing, the combined assets will amount to approximately $1,650,000.00.

The cumulative Sinking Fund will require the payment annually of a sum equal to 2% of all bonds issued.

Based on the earnings of the past twelve years, on present development and contracts, the Engineers conservatively estimate that net earnings, after meeting fixed charges of the Laurentian Hydro Electric Limited, will be sufficient to meet the interest charges on the present issue twice over during the first year of operation, about two and three-quarters times the following year, and three and one-third times the third year.

PRICE: PAR (100) AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO YIELD 6.50%
CARRYING A BONUS OF TWO SHARES OF COMMON STOCK,
OF NO PAR VALUE, WITH EACH $1,000 BOND.

Orders may be telegraphed or telephoned at our expense.
Descriptive circular on request.

Browne, Urquhart & Co.
Limited
180 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL
TELEPHONE: MAIN 8011*

The statements contained in this advertisement are not guaranteed, but are based upon information which we believe to be reliable and on which we acted in purchasing these securities.

PETERSEN PLAN NOT LIKELY TO BE HEARD OF AGAIN

Shipbuilder Won Friends For Himself But Not For His Contract

TO RAILWAY BOARD

Commission to be Asked to Hear Complaints and Make Recommendations—No Evidence of Abnormal

From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA.—It does not look at present as if the recommendation of the ocean rates committee that the railway commission should supervise ocean freight tariffs would be carried into law this session. This is the main practical result of the work of the McMaster committee, but its chance of reaching the statute book before prorogation appears rather slim. The committee did not include in its report a draft of the legislation proposed, and that presumably would take some study and time to prepare.

This particular recommendation is now the chief result of the forty-two days of hearing evidence by the ocean rates committee. It had presented to it a contract between Sir William Petersen and the government for a service of ten ships in consideration of a subsidy of £275,000 ($1,375,000); and this was presumably the main purpose with which the committee was constituted. Sir William Petersen himself was heard by the committee, and his native humor and his kindly spirit made him many friends; but even he was not able to persuade the committee that the contract was a good thing for the Dominion. The committee did not actually reject the contract but it recommended that Sir William be given a chance to test the "corrugated" ships in actual operation. Probably, if the doughty shipping knight had not been taken off by the hand of death, that test might have been made; but in all likelihood no more will be heard of this ill-advised plan to interfere with the present service on the Atlantic, which a number of its critics admitted before the committee was actually carrying on the shipping of Canadian merchandise in a satisfactory manner.

The attempt to prove before the committee that the present ocean rates are excessive and that the shipping companies are earning extravagant profits was not at all successful. The report did not contain a final opinion upon it, but so far as it went, returned a verdict of "not proven." The committee retained a capable auditor, Gordon W. Scott, of Montreal, to probe the accounts of the shipping lines; and so far as his investigations went, he expressed the view that the earnings were not sufficient to pay a reasonable return on the capital invested. Rates are admittedly higher than in pre-war days, and this the committee reported, further finding that the increases on some commodities were "out of line" with those on other articles. "A quasi-monopoly" was the phrase applied by the committee to the control of the package freight situation by the conference lines; but on the vital issue as to whether the rates charged, the committee was silent beyond suggesting that its auditor should continue his investigations. They proposed that he should visit the head offices of the British shipping lines and take advantage of their invitation to inspect their books as he had already examined the books of the Canadian Pacific steamships in Montreal.

To Hear Complaint

The proposal to give the Railway Commission supervision of ocean rates merely authorizes it to hear complaints and to make recommendations. It is also proposed to require all steamship companies plying to Canada to file with the commission its freight schedules and its agreements with other lines. Similar powers are already exercised by the United States Shipping Board; but that body has exercised its powers of interference very sparingly. Probably, if such powers are given to the Canadian railroad board, it likewise will be very cautious how it interferes with the regular conditions of the Atlantic trade. Presumably too, before such powers were given to it, its personnel would be strengthened by members well versed in ocean trading conditions.

The committee obviously expected, according to the terms of its report, that before making recommendations the railway commission would secure the advice and carry the assent of the steamship companies with it. "It cannot be doubted," it stated in its report, "that a great institution, almost national in its character, such as the Canadian Pacific Railway, should, and it is believed would, loyally comply with the recommendations of the board of commissioners. Such action, coupled with similar action by the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, would almost inevitably force the other lines trading to Canadian ports to comply, and thus a reasonable effective measure of control might be looked for with some considerable degree of confidence."

The committee frankly places its chief reliance for the solution of this problem upon the power of publicity.

Toronto's Rising Power Bill

As the result of what has become the customary thirteenth bill from the Ontario Hydro Electric to the Toronto Hydro Commission, the cost of the city's power for 1924 was raised to $25 per horsepower after the commission had operated on a basis of $24 per horsepower as quoted at the beginning of the year. In a word, the city's power bill was increased by the provincial commission by $162,572 after the power had all been marketed.

The rate of $25 which is now being charged to Toronto for power is a startling indication of how the cost of Hydro service is being increased to the public. Service at cost is becoming more and most costly. This rate is $10 per horsepower higher than was charged in 1919 and it is $6.50 per horsepower higher than charged in 1921 before the Toronto Power Co. was absorbed. Following is a summary of the rates prevailing in recent years:

1913—Toronto Hydro took	17,200 h.p.	
1918—Toronto bought	60,154 h.p. @	$14.50 per h.p.
Note: 1919—Toronto bought	59,618 h.p. @	16.70 per h.p.
1920—Toronto bought	62,339 h.p. @	17.44 per h.p.
1921—Toronto bought	76,378 h.p. @	18.54 per h.p.
1922—Toronto Hydro absorbed Toronto Electric Light.		
1923—Toronto Hydro took	156,741 h.p. @	23.91 per h.p.
1924—Toronto Hydro took	191,803 h.p. @	25.00 per h.p.

And the increases which have been made have been practically confined to industrial and commercial consumers—to the business institutions—while the domestic rates to the public—to the voters—have remained practically unchanged. Between 1920 and 1921, for instance, the commercial rate was advanced from 2.2 to 4.0 per kilowatt hour while the average industrial rate was advanced from $20.33 to $32.13 per horsepower year.

Niagara is the world's greatest power centre with the Great Lakes providing a constant supply of water without artificial storage. Toronto is the largest consuming market and should enjoy one of the lowest power rates in the world. And yet the power rate is increasing instead of decreasing with increased consumption of power, while statistics compiled by the Labor Gazette show a progressive decrease in the cost of power throughout Canada.

No reference to this situation would be complete without emphasizing the additional fact that utility corporations financed by private capital pay municipal, provincial and federal taxes to the extent of millions of dollars, to the relief of the taxpayers, while the public ownership enterprises pay little or nothing in taxes and at the same time, because they are financed on public credit, tend to increase the interest rate on borrowings for all purposes.

The Importance of the Retailer

THE retailers and wholesalers of the country are as much the sales force of a manufacturer as the men who travel out of the home office. The merchandise, if it moves at all, must move through these channels, and whether it encounters resistance or the whole hearted co-operation of the distributors, depends upon the manufacturer's attitude.

When people ask me what should be the place of the retail business paper in a national campaign, I respond that it should be precisely of the same importance in advertising as the retailer is in merchandising. One should be proportional to the other.

A retailer cannot carry all lines of goods. He cannot even carry all lines of advertised goods, that is to say, the goods advertised to the private consumer.

This compels the retailer to exercise his discretion as to what he will stock, and this is the biggest and most important of all retailing functions. You think of the retailer as a man from whom you buy goods, whereas his big job is to select the goods he can sell to you. His work of selection transcends in importance all his other functions, and in this work his guide and adviser is his retail business paper.

The successful merchant has not time to see all of the travelling salesmen who call, and in the waste of time of these men through no fault of their own is one of the costs of distribution that could be lowered. The salesmen that he does see are, nine times out of ten, men representing lines with which the dealer is familiar through advertising in his trade paper.

The retailer is the purchasing agent for a thousand, five thousand or ten thousand families.

The most effective way of reaching the retailers is by means of the business newspaper. Write us for particulars of those listed below and the fields they cover.

Canadian Grocer
Hardware and Metal
Dry Goods Review
Men's Wear Review
Power House
Canadian Machinery
Canadian Foundryman
Drug Merchandising
Bookseller and Stationer
Printer and Publisher
Sanitary Engineer
Canadian Automotive Trade

The MacLean Publishing Company Limited
143-153 University Avenue, Toronto

TO KEEP PULPWOOD FOR HOME INDUSTRY

The policy of the Ferguson government to have Ontario's pulpwood turned into finished manufactured products in Canada was emphatically stated recently at a luncheon of the Fort William board of trade and the Port Arthur chamber of commerce by Hon. James Lyons, minister of lands and forests. Mr. Lyons pointed to the serious situation that had arisen owing to Ontario exporting raw pulpwood at the rate of 1,500,000 cords a year, in addition to another 1,250,000 cords of pulp, two-thirds of this going to the United States.

Mr. Lyons announced that the government proposed to let timber limits to the extent that mills in the province will produce 1,600 to 1,700 tons of newsprint a day. The output of mills at the head of the lakes should be increased by 1,000 tons daily with this development, he said, and predicted that the Twin Cities would become the greatest pulp and paper centre in the world. Other parts of the province would benefit through the throwing open of limits at Kapuskasing, Ground Hog River, Abitibi and Kenogami.

Continental Baking Sells Stock Issue

MONTREAL.—The firm of Greenshields and Company, in association with a number of American investment houses, is making an offering of 70,000 shares of 8 per cent. cumulative preferred stock of the Continental Baking Corporation. The shares will be sold at par.

The Continental Baking Corporation is an American company, but numbers among its components a number of prominent bakeries in Canada, situated in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor. The company was originally organized in 1924 and controls over 100 bakeries. These plants are located throughout the United States and Canada.

To Make the Loan Act Apply to All Companies

OTTAWA.—In order to dispose of the question as to whether the Federal Loan Companies Act applies to companies organized prior to 1914, without going to the courts, Superintendent Finlayson asked the committee of finance and banking to amend the act making the jurisdiction of his department clear. Some months ago, Mr. Finlayson refused a license to the Great West Permanent Loan Company and the question was then raised as to whether the act applied to companies inaugurated prior to 1914.

Canadian Locomotive Company, Limited

Dividend No. 54

Notice is hereby given that quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. on the Preferred Stock was declared payable July 1, 1925, to shareholders of record June 20, 1925.

Kingston, Ont.
June 10, 1925.
G. W. Daly,
Secretary.

The Toronto Mortgage Company

Quarterly Dividend

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent., being at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, be declared for the current quarter, payable on 1st July, 1925, to shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 15th instant.

By order of the Board.
WALTER GILLESPIE,
Manager.

Woods Manufacturing Company, Limited

Preferred Stock Dividend Notice

The regular quarterly Dividend of One and Three-quarters (1¾%) per cent. on the PREFERRED STOCK OF WOODS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, for the quarter ending June 30th, 1925, has been declared payable July 2nd, 1925, to Shareholders of record June 25th, 1925.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN T. F. KEENE,
Secretary-Treasurer.
June 17th, 1925.

WESTERN CANADA EXPERIENCE—

I have had 18 years' experience in Mortgage Loaning in Western Canada, 8 years of which were spent in making actual inspections, thus obtaining a thorough knowledge of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. I am open for a position as Western Manager or Superintendent for an aggressive investment company. Very best of references. Investment houses wishing to capitalize on my experience, energy and integrity, can reach me through

Box 5 THE FINANCIAL POST
810 Confederation Life Bldg.
WINNIPEG

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

Notice of Dividend

A Dividend of Two per cent. (2%) has been declared payable at the Office of the Company, in Montreal, on July 15th, 1925, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on June 23rd, 1925.

W. H. BLACK,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, June 3rd, 1925.

Town of Wynyard

Saskatchewan

Tenders are asked for an issue of 15-year instalment debentures amounting to $27,300 with interest at 7%. These debentures are to cover the cost of an electric lighting plant. Tenders will be received on June 26th subject to the consent of the burgesses of the town. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

T. B. BAKER,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Municipal Bonds For Sale

City of Portage la Prairie Waterworks Sinking Fund Bonds, $20,000.00 Bonds dated January 2nd, 1925, Denominations $1,000.00. Term 30 years. Interest 6% payable half yearly. Principal and Interest payable at the Bank of Montreal in Toronto, Winnipeg, or Portage la Prairie.

Bids received up to 12 o'clock noon of Monday, June 29th, 1925.

The Council reserves the option of rejecting any or all bids.

W. R. GRIEVE,
City Treasurer,
Portage la Prairie, Man.

TENDERS FOR PULPWOOD AND TIMBER LIMITS

TENDERS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned up to and including the 10th day of September, 1925, for the right to cut pulpwood and such other classes of timber, as the stipulated conditions may require on certain areas situated in the following regions:—

(1) The East and West sides of Lake Nipigon, Thunder Bay District.
(2) The watershed of Kapuskasing River, District of Cochrane.
(3) The watershed of Mattagami River, District of Cochrane.
(4) The watershed of Ground Hog River, District of Cochrane.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS, as to Terms and Conditions of Tender, and Sale, apply to undersigned.

JAMES LYONS,
Minister of Lands and Forests,
Toronto, Ont.

N.B.—No unauthorised publication of this Notice will be paid for.
Toronto, June 9th, 1925.

The Real Estate Loan Co. of Canada Limited

Dividend No. 77

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend at the rate of three and one-half per cent. for the half-year ending 30th inst. has been declared upon the Capital Stock of the Company and that the same will be payable at the Offices of the Company on and after the second day of July, 1925, to shareholders of record of 18th June, 1925.

By order of the Board.
E. L. MORTON,
Managing Director.
Toronto, 10th June.

Mutual Finance Corporation, Limited

Preferred Dividend No. 18

Notice is hereby given that the half yearly dividend, at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, on the Preferred Stock of the Company has been declared for the half year ending June 30th, 1925, payable July 15th, 1925, to shareholders of record June 20th, 1925.

By Order of the Board.
C. W. McDIARMID,
General Manager.
Windsor, June 8th, 1925.

Transfer Books Close

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed June 20th to June 30th, 1925, inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
C. W. McDIARMID,
General Manager.
Windsor, June 8th, 1925.

Laurentide Company Limited

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Company, for the quarter ending June 30th, instant, payable on Thursday, July 2nd, 1925, to Shareholders of record at the close of business June 17th, 1925.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. F. ROBINSON,
Secretary.
Montreal, June 10th, 1925.

The Dominion Bank

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of three per cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Institutio has been declared for the quarter ending 30th June, 1925, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, and that the same will be payable at the Head Office of the Bank and its Branches on and after Thursday, the 2nd day of July, 1925, to shareholders on record of the 20th June, 1925.

By Order of the Board.
C. A. BOGERT,
General Manag
Toronto, 28th May, 1925.

The Toronto General Trus Corporation

Dividend No. 116

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. (3%) has been declared upon the paid-up capital stock of this Corporation for the quarter ending June 30th, 1925, being at the rate of TWELVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM and that the same will be payable on and after Thursday, the Second Day of July, 1925. The Transfer Books of the Corporation will be closed from Tues day, the 16th day of June, until Tuesd the 30th day of June, both days inclu

By order of the Board of Dire
W. G. WATSON,
General Mana
Toronto, June 2nd, 1925.

Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited

Dividend Notice

Notice is hereby given that a quarterly dividend of 1¾% has been declared on the Preferred Stock of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company Limited payable the 2nd day of July, 1925, to shareholders of record on the 20th day of June, 1925.

By Order of the Board.
W. H. SMITH,
Secretary-Treas

THE TRINIDAD ELECTRI COMPANY, LIMITE

Notice is hereby given that a div of 1¼% for the quarter ending 30th, 1925, on the Capital Stock of Company has been declared.

Warrants will be issued and to the address of each shareholder are payable at the Royal Bank of C ada, Halifax, N.S., on and after the of July, 1925.

The transfer books of the Comp will be closed from the 1st to the of July, 1925, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board.
F. B. OXLEY, Secre

Canada Cement Company Li

Ordinary Shareholders

Dividend No. 37

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN a dividend of 1½% for the months ending June 30th, 1925, at the rate of 6% per annum on the paid up Ordinary Stock of this Company, has been declared, and that the same will be paid on the 16th day of July next to Ordinary Shareholders of record at the close of business June 30th, 1925.

H. L. DOBLE,
Secretary
Montreal, June 16th, 1925.

Monarch Mortgage & Investments, Ltd.

PREFERRED DIVIDEND

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend at the rate of Eight (8%) per cent. per annum has been declared for the half-year period ending June 30th, 1925, on the fully paid-up Preferred stock of the Company, payable July 15th, 1925, to shareholders of record, June 30th, 1925.

COMMON DIVIDEND

There will also be paid July 15th, 1925, a dividend at the rate of Two (2%) per cent. per annum for the same half-yearly period upon the Common shares of the Company.

By Order of the Board.
EDWARD A. TANNER,
Secretary.
Toronto, June 10th, 1925.

Dividend No. 151

The Huron & Erie Mortgage Corporation has declared its regular dividend to the shareholders for the quarter ending June 30th. The amount is 1¾% being at the rate of 7% per annum.

This nationally-known institution has paid dividends to its shareholders—without interruption—since 1865. It is one of the *twelve* financial institutions in Canada having a large Paid-up Capital of five million dollars or more.

"Older than the Dominion of Canada"

Branches from East to West
T. G. Meredith, K.C. - President
Hume Cronyn - General Manag